FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1850. [NO. 1718.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

LADIES' FAIR.

THE LADIES of the Presbyterian Church will hold a FAIR on the Evenings of the 7th and 8th of May, at the Fayetteville Hall, the proceeds of which are to be applied to repairing the Church building. A Collation will be given on Wednesday the 8th, at 11 o'clock A. M. The articles have been prepared by the Ladies of Fayetteville, and exhibit much taste and ingenuity.

Wanting an Owner.

6 BOXES Furniture, and 8 bundles containing Chair Bottoms, Rounds and Posts, marked R. & H. Also, 1 box Machine Cards, from J. & L. Woodcock & Co., Leicester, Mass., without mark. Received per Gov. Graham, 24th inst.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent C. F. S. B. Co.
April 29, 1850. 17

Negro Woman and Child for sale.

A LIKELY Woman about 24 years of age, and Child 4 years of age, will be sold at Auction at the Court House door, on Tuesday next the 7th May.
April 29.

Notice.

HAVING been disappointed in the purchase and sale of a lot of Collard Seed.—they having proved to be "Rape" Seed, though purchased by the Subscriber as Colewort or "Collard" —he requests those who purchased of him, to call and receive their money back.
S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17

BURNING FLUID, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
April 29, 1850. 17tf

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME.)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,

Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.
HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Bakers ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.
GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS

In the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

THE Treasurer of the above Company has been instructed by the Board of Directors thereof, to notify "all present delinquent Stockholders to make immediate payment, or on failure to do so, that their share or shares will be sold at public auction," according to the provisions of the Charter.

Notice is accordingly hereby given to all such Stockholders, that unless they make payments on or before the fourth day of June next, their share or shares will, on that day, be sold at public auction, in the town of Pittsborough, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.
B. I. HOWZE, Treasurer
C. F. and D. R. N. Co.
April 24, 1850. 17-1m

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, and her mother, named Eliza, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road as Mrs. Stewart.

I will give Forty Dollars for her confinement in the Jail at Fayetteville, so that I get her again, or Sixty Dollars if delivered to me at this place.
WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., April 11. 15tf

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol.; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol.; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c. Also, WEBSTER'S TRIAL, price 15 cts., just rec'd and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 27.

WINDOW SHADES.

WE have received a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, (some very fine) which we are selling at unusually low prices.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to us are notified that the Notes and Accounts are in the hands of John B. Troy, Jr., who is duly authorised to collect. As long indulgence has been granted, those persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and pay up.
COOK & TROY.
April 22, 1850. 16-3w

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 17th Term of this School will commence on the 8th day of June, and continue till the 16th November.

For a circular containing full particulars, apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
April 17, 1850. 16-10w

WONDERS OF THE AGE!

New Store and New Goods.

CORNER OPPOSITE FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

M. & A. WALDAUER,

IMPORTERS OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HAVE established a Branch of their Baltimore House in Fayetteville, where they invite the attention of all to their largest and best selected Stock of Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Dress, Frock, and Overcoats, from $1 to $18; Pantaloons, from 75 cts. to $5; Vests, from 75 cts. to $5; Shirts, Drawers, Bosoms, Collars, Shoes, Boots, Suspenders, Hats and Caps, of all kinds and qualities, particularly suited to the Southern market.

Their Establishment is one of the most extensive in the United States. They can sell ☞ 25 per cent. less ☜ than any other house, because they import their goods direct from their old established house in Germany.

☞ Measures taken, and the articles furnished in two weeks.
April 20, 1850. 16-3m

STOP THE RUNAWAY!

Fifty Dollars Reward!

I WILL give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the apprehension and delivery to me at this place, or confinement in any jail so that I get him again, of my negro boy EZEKIEL, who absconded on the 18th day of March last. He was raised by the late Mr. Delamotte, of Montgomery county in this State, and was sold a short time ago by Daniel McRae, Esq. of Richmond county, to McKeller, a negro speculator, who sold him to Mr. Arch'd McKay of this county, of whom I purchased him in December last.

Ezekiel is 20 to 25 years of age, five feet ten inches in height, and weighs about 180 lbs.;—is not very black.

He will probably endeavor to make his way to Montgomery, or the upper end of Richmond.
S. B. PRICE.
Smithville, Brunswick county, N. C., April 16, 1850. 16tf

MEN WANTED

To travel as Agents for the History of the

MEXICAN WAR.

THE subscriber is now publishing *the History of the Mexican War,* including Biographical Sketches of the Lives of Generals Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others of the most distinguished officers, illustrated with numerous Engravings and Portraits. By JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above work in Cumberland County, and other Counties in the State of North Carolina. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber, post paid. This work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by agents, at a reasonable and uniform price.
H. MANSFIELD, Bookseller
and Publisher, 135 York st.,
[16-6wpd] New Haven, Connecticut.

$34,000!

40 Prizes of $1,100!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 56, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 18, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $34,000, 1 ditto of 20,000, 1 of 11,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,089, 40 Prizes of 1,100, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of		26 wholes	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

Splendid Lottery.

$60,000!

$40,000! $30,000! $20,000!

And 200 Prizes of $1,000 are **$200,000!**

$1,000 is the Lowest Three No. Prize.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy. Class E, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 25, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $60,000, 1 ditto of 40,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 13,642, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 2,000, 200 (lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5 —Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$260 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,
J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
[16td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville, will take place in the New Hall, Fayetteville Hotel, on the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M. A general attendance is requested.
WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.
April 20, 1850. 16-3w

Boots and Shoes.

We are receiving a very large Stock of BOOTS and SHOES, suitable for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Do do Congress and Gaiter ditto.
Do do Calf and Goat sewed and peg'd Shoetees.
Do do Calf, Goat, and Morocco Slippers and Pumps.
Ladies' fine Gaiter Boots, a large variety.
Do do Kid, Morocco, Goat, and Lasting Buskins.
Do do Kid and Morocco Slippers.
Do do colored and white Kid and Satin ditto.
Misses' fine Gaiters, Boots, Buskins and Slippers.
Boys' and Youths' fine Calf Boots.
Do do do Calf and Goat Shoetees.
Children's Boots and Shoes, a large variety.
Men's Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans, a large variety.
Servants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, a large variety.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Trunks and Carpet Bags. Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs, &c. &c.

Our present stock is very large; was purchased on the most favorable terms, and will be sold low for CASH, or to purchasers who cash their bills when presented.
S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 13, 1850. 15-6w

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks.

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

MRS. E. WALTON

IS now receiving a new supply of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, of the latest style, and begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she still continues her Business at her new Stand, the white building on Green street.

A large and splendid assortment of Straw, Hungarian, and Chip Bonnets, of various kinds too numerous to mention.

Misses' Albion and French Lace.
Children's Jenny Linds and Pearls.
A new supply of Ribbons, Flowers, Silks, and Lace.
French embroidered Muslin Caps and Collars.
Lace Capes and Mourning Collars.
Kid and Silk Gloves; Muslin Edgings and Insertings; black and white Lace Veils.
Dress Trimmings of various kinds.

☞ Bonnets of all kinds cleaned and altered to the present style.

Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.
April 12, 1850. 15-3m

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tarltans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jackonet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money.
WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.
W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., April 8, 1850. 14tf

ANTI-PYRIC PAINT.

Fire, Water, and Weather Proof.

THIS PAINT, manufactured by "The New York Anti-Pyric Paint Company," is a new species. It is composed of materials entirely fireproof, being scarcely destructible by the blow pipe. It forms a coating impervious to air and moisture, and is completely fire-proof from all the ordinary causes of Fire, whether sparks, cinders, or heat, from a neighboring building in flames.

It is especially adapted to the following uses:— To protect Roofs from fire and leaking, Wood of all kinds from decay, Tin from rust, Iron work, &c. &c.; and it will effectually accomplish it by being properly applied.

It is also the best PAINT for the WALLS OF BRICK BUILDINGS, giving them the appearance and solidity of stone, and saving the necessity of using sand, which is annoying and will last but a short time. Besides this it NEVER PEELS OFF.

☞ Persons desirous of trying this Paint, are requested to call at the Store of the subscribers, who keep it constantly on hand, for sale, and where every information will be given.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1850. 12-3m

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE 34th Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina will be held in Christ Church, Elizabeth City, on the last Wednesday in May, being the 29th day of May, 1850.
EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, Sec'y.

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course.*

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

I HAVE now ready for delivery, a few dozen superb DAHLIAS, very double dark, white, striped, yellow, tipped or fringed, at 25 to 75 cts. each. Also, Tigredea Tuber-rose, Scarlet Geraniums for beds, Cape Jasmines, and a variety of plants for out-door culture, as well as for rooms or green houses.

Also, Cabbage and Tomato Plants.
C. LUTTERLOH.
April 20 1850. 16-3w

☞ WE are authorised to announce JOHN C. MOORE as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County at the ensuing August election.
Robeson county, March 1850. 13-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.
R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

SALISBURY

Young Ladies' Institution.

THIS is a new Institution, of Collegiate grade, combining Science and Accomplishments, conducted by the Rev. GILBERT MORGAN, to be organized on the 4th of July 1850.

Expenses $130 to $200.

☞ Circulars sent to applicants.
April 5, 1850. 14-10wpd

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our stock of Spring and Summer GOODS.
J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.— Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

Belvoir Classical School.

THIS Institution is situated about two and a half miles from the village of Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina. It has been in operation about five years, and is now in a more flourishing state than at any former time, the number of pupils having gradually increased. The location is very fine, and has proved itself remarkably healthy, not a solitary case of sickness having occurred among the Rector's own children, or the pupils boarding in his family, since the commencement of the School. There is probably not another place in the State where boys are more pleasantly situated; more effectually guarded against the temptations that beset the young; or where they can be more thoroughly educated at so little expense. They are prepared, if desired, for any College in the United States, or fitted to enter upon the study of any profession, at the exceedingly moderate cost of $125 per annum. This charge covers all necessary School expenses, except books and stationary. For full particulars, address the undersigned at Belvoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, North Carolina.
THOMAS S. W. MOTT.
July 12, 1849. 76-tamY

DR. SWAYNE'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

CURE FOLLOWS CURE.

MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of

WILD CHERRY,

THE original and genuine Preparation for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Croup, Spitting Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitation of the Heart, Influenza, Broken Constitution, Sore Throat, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs; the most effectual and speedy cure ever known for any of the above Diseases, is DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

STILL ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE.

Read this Extraordinary Case.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, and difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms became very alarming, there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way through my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left for me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact.
ABRAHAM HUNSICKER.
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack Tp., Pa.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO ALL INVALIDS AND FRIENDS OF INVALIDS.

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry— that is Dr. Swayne's; all others, by a little inquiry in the quarters where they originate, will be found to be "fictions and counterfeit." The great and increasing demand for the "original article" has induced a host of unprincipled men to put forth spurious mixtures, and to give currency to their nostrums, attach the name of Wild Cherry, thinking to borrow a reputation from that already established. As you value your lives, beware of them. Some are called Balsams, Cherry Pectoral, Wild Cherry and Tar, Wine of Wild Cherry, Wild Cherry Pills, Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, and a host of others, who, in some way, attach the name of Wild Cherry. No one ever thought of using this name for an article of their own until it had become established and known as belonging to one of the greatest remedies ever discovered for the benefit of the human family.

That remedy is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, the original and only genuine. Remember, it is put up in square bottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon: also his signature.

SWAYNE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic Children or Adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.

☞ BEWARE OF MISTAKES. ☜

Remember: Dr. Swayne's Vermifuge is now put up in square bottles, (having recently been changed,) covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving,) with the portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon engraved. Bear this in mind, and be not deceived.

CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sugar Coated Sarsaparilla and Extract of Tar Pills.

A MILD and effective purgative, great purifyer of the blood, they correct all the functions of the Liver, and as an alterative in Dropsical affections, they are very valuable. Giddiness of the head, dimness of sight, depression of spirits, headache, &c., are cured by these purifying Pills.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Race and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

☞ For sale, wholesale and retail, by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, sole Agent for Fayetteville. Also by A. C. Evans & Bro., Wilmington, N. C.; J. & W. Johnson, Clinton, N. C. [4-eow1w]

For Sale on Consignment,

60 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes.
15 Firkins Mountain Butter.
150 Casks Lime. By
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
April 1, 1850. 13-tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

LAMP OIL,
Winter strained Sperm Oil,
Train Oil,
Burning Fluid,
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 1, 1850. 13tf

MULES.

A PAIR of strong able MULES for sale.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 9, 1850. 14tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, is not an inhabitant of this Sate, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiffs' action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1850.
J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

James Huske, surviving partner of John Huske & Son, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and seventy-fourth of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Charles P. Mallett and John W. Wright, Trustees, *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of Robt. Cochran, the Defendant, in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, situate on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Cochran, resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication for six weeks be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, requiring the Defendant to be and appear before our said Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.
JOHN McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

Gurdon Deming *versus* Robert Cochran.

Attachment, levied on the interest of the Defendant in a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the West side of Green street.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served upon *him:* It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to the Plaintiff's action, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1850, and 74th of American Independence.
J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1850.

B. & B. W. Robinson, *versus* George McKennell and wife Martha A.

Attachment, levied on a House and Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South East corner of Gillespie and Russell streets.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to this action, or judgment final will be entered against them, and the property levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of March, A. D. 1850.
J. McLAURIN.
March 30, 1850. 14-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the undersigned, by notes and accounts, in favor of Gardner & McKethan, are respectfully and earnestly requested to settle the same as early as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan. 20, 1849. 51-tf

LIME! LIME!!

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME, just received and for sale by
J. M. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

POETRY.

SPRING.

"The bursting buds look up
To greet the sunlight, while it lingers yet
On the warm hill-side—and the violet
Opens it azure cup
Meekly, and countless wild flowers wake to fling
Their earliest incense on the gales of spring.

Continual songs arise
From universal Nature—birds and streams
Mingle their voices, and the glad earth seems
A second Paradise!
Thrice blessed spring!—thou bearest gifts divine!
Sunshine, and song, and fragrance—all are thine.

Nor unto earth alone—
Thou hast a blessing for the human heart,
Balm for its wounds and healing for its smart,
Telling of Winter flown,
And bringing hope upon thy rainbow wing
Type of Eternal Life—thrice blessed Spring!"

FROM THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

SHAM HAYS AND HIS BULL-Y RACE.

Some forty years ago, the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of one hundred dollars, *'free for any thing with four legs and hair on.'* A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one; but he rode him around the track a number of times several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so, that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground 'on horseback' on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dried ox-hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had *'four legs and hair on,'* and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of 'cussin' and discussin',' the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The *horse*-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that would all be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn and sunk his spurs into the bull's sides, who bounded off with a terrible bellow, at no trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take the shortest cut to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays, under a great deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses. A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of the purse, and that if it had not been for Hays's horn and the ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did. Upon this, Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, any if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse which he had won, he would take off the ox-hide and leave his tin horn and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the horrible sound, and thought all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays gallopped his bull around the track again and won the money. From that time they nicknamed him Sham Hays. He afterwards removed to Ohio, but his nickname stuck to him as long as he lived.

Quite Popular.—Some of the New-York dancing masters have introduced a new cotillion, called the "Kissing Cotillion," the peculiar feature of which is, you kiss the lady as you swing the corners. All the beaux like it, and so do the belles— the dance we mean.

Finale of a Free Soil Institution.— The last publication of the bans of marriage in Massachusetts took place on the 22d—the law requiring that form, having been abolished. It was in the case of a black man, who had declared his intention to marry a white woman.

Very Poor.—A trifling sort of a fellow in one of our neighboring counties, not long since, won the affections of the daughter of a bluff, honest Dutchman of some wealth. On asking the old man for her, he opened with a romantic speech about his being a "poor young man," &c. "Ya, ya," said the old man, "I knows all apout it; but you ish a little too poor—you has neider money nor character."

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN.

We are indebted to the gentleman, in the State of New York, to whom the following letter was addressed, for a copy to be laid before our readers. It is especially valuable, as it is probably among the last productions which emanated from Mr. Calhoun's pen. In the last wish which its distinguished author expresses every patriot must cordially concur. It is to 'see our country quieted under some arrangement that will be satisfactory to all, and safe to the South."

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL,
Balston Spa, Saratoga Co., New York,
April 19, 1850.

To the Editors of the Union: I have spent much time within the past two years in Washington, where I became intimately acquainted with the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, who had been a familiar friend of my father. He permitted me the honor of a frequent correspondence with him.— The following letter I received from him just before his death. It is probably the last long letter he ever wrote. As every thing concerning him has, by his demise, become doubly interesting to the public, I send you this copy for publication, if you think best. It is a specimen of the kind and simple familiarity of his intercourse with the young men of his acquaintance, not one of whom but would have died to serve him. His departure has left a painful, heart rending vacancy in my affections. Most respectfully, yours,
A. J. B.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 28, 1850.

MY DEAR B——: Yours of the 19th instant was duly received. I am happy to learn that you are so delighted with the plan of the institution, and the peculiar advantages it affords for rapid improvement, not only in the acquisition of legal knowledge, but in a familiarity with the practice and the important matter of extempore speaking. I regard this latter as one of the most essential features of the institution. Could I have enjoyed, in my preparatory course, as you do, the opportunity of "drilling every day" in this great art and the trial and argument of causes, "under constant and competent instruction," I have no doubt I should have been, in all the practical requisites of success, ten years in advance of what I was when I entered the profession. I well remember, when connected with the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut, the need we all felt of some advantages in speaking.— These constant exercises in which you are required to engage before so large a number of your fellow-students, if for nothing else than the self-confidence which they must gradually inspire, will, in the end, prove exceedingly valuable.

I shall never forget the painful, the indescribable embarrassment under which I labored in the delivery of my "maiden speech" before a court—an embarrassment which it required years of practice to overcome. Improve, then, my dear B—, the rare privileges which the institution affords you. Be systematic and punctual in the performance of all your duties; and remember that the profession you have chosen imposes, as a condition precedent to success, the necessity for constant and arduous labor. In it there is no disguising of one's capacities or demerits. The Physician's art is concealed; and by flippant technicalities, and an air of professional wisdom, he may produce the belief that he is what he is not. The clergyman has time, a choice of subjects, and a world of other men's thoughts to aid him in his preparation for the pulpit. But the lawyer, whether in the office or before a court and jury, can assume nothing which he does not possess. His legal opinions are soon to be tested by the severest ordeal, and his pretensions as an advocate must be real, or they will avail him nothing.

And I would also have you remember, that you will be beset with constant temptations to swerve from the standard of high moral integrity. The very obligations of the lawyer to defend his client, right or wrong, tend to familiarize him with error, and to blunt his natural abhorrence of depravity; and by obligations, I mean such only as would lead him to seek the great ends of justice. Beyond this, even though it should result in your own aggrandizement, I would not have you put forth a single exertion. In the defence of one whom you believe to be guilty, proceed no further than is necessary to elicit the truth by an even balance of testimony. I am aware it will often be difficult, in this respect, to draw a precise line between the duties you owe to your client, and those due to yourself and community. But a cultivated and refined and moral sense—the basis of all that is grand and beautiful in human character, and which I trust, above all things else, you will seek to incorporate into your own—will generally be a safe and accurate guide.

But I must close. This may be the last of my communications to you. I feel myself sinking under the wasting power of disease. My end is probably near—perhaps very near. Before I reach it, I have but one serious wish to gratify: it is to see my country quieted under some arrangement—alas! I know not what, that will be satisfactory to all and safe to the South.

The advertisement you sent me states that a catalogue of your school will be sent to any, by request directed to your president, J. W. Fowler, esq. Please have one sent to my address, for a friend.

Most affectionately, yours,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Indigestion and Industry.—Two things which were never before found united. If you will get rid of the former, therefore make the acquaintance of a saw and buck as early as possible. A man's stomach never stops work till he sets the example.

A deaf and dumb couple were married at Pittsburg, on Tuesday last. The ceremony was performed by writing. They are said to be wealthy and highly respectable. There is no danger of the lady being a "scolding wife."

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

Mr. Webster arrived in Boston on Monday the 29th, and was received by about 5000 people, with repeated and enthusiastic cheers. He was welcomed in a speech by Mr. Curtis. When Mr. Webster stood up in the barouche to respond, he was again heartily cheered, and bouquets were showered upon him by the fair inmates of the Revere House, in front of which the reception took place. He spoke for about 20 minutes, in substance as follows:

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Webster commenced by observing that he was sorry to say that in the attempts to settle the great and exciting questions which were now agitating the country, from one extreme to the other, sufficient progress had not been made to secure a perfect reconciliation of conflicting interests; but still there was ground to indulge the hope that an adjustment, satisfactory to every section of our wide and diversified Union, would yet be made.

He fully appreciated the kind congratulations of his fellow-citizens—fully appreciated the declaration that they did not come here as partizans. This was not the place nor the time to discuss party questions.

He had in his own humble way made an effort to conciliate—to calm that excited state of feeling which agitated the public mind of the North and of the South—and to restore to the Federal government the ability to conduct its affairs, as heretofore, with effective unity. It could not be concealed, for the fact was evident to all, that it was out of the power of Congress to legislate for the general interests of the whole country, until such measures should first be adopted which would have a direct tendency to allay that excitement which all patriots must deprecate.

In this condition of things—in this peculiar situation of affairs—he had thought that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would have approved of all honest endeavors to allay existing dissensions, and that public sentiment everywhere, irrespective of locality, would approve the efforts such as he had alluded to. He trusted that in these expectations he should not be disappointed; but however that might be, it was his intention to persevere in the course of pacification which he had commenced, regardless of consequences, so far as related to him personally.

Under no circumstances would he give the slightest countenance to local agitations which threatened, in his opinion, to sever the Union. "May my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," continued Mr. Webster, in a tone of exceeding animation, "before I give countenance to any agitations of this kind." When he returned to his seat in the Senate, he should take the earliest occasion to express his opinions fully on this and kindred subjects.

There was, he regretted to say, the greatest degree of prejudice and misapprehension existing in the public mind, in reference to many questions now before Congress. He would mention, for example, that concerning the surrender of fugitive slaves. There were obligations imposed upon every officer of the federal government—obligations imposed by the sanctity of an oath—which could not be disregarded nor slightingly performed. Agreeable duties required no effort to perform; but when disagreeable duties had to be discharged, in opposition to strong personal feelings, then it was that the faith and virtue of the public officer were tried.

The question now was, whether old Massachusetts—intellectual in character—of the highest moral sentiments—rigid in her sense of justice—a state that has never swerved from the path of rectitude and honor—whether she would, in this her day of trial, stand to the truth as it existed, against not merely temptation, but against her own prejudices. She has conquered a sterile soil and an unfriendly climate. She had conquered every body's prejudices, and the question now to determine was, whether she would conquer her own. This was the question which he had now to ask.

He had not stepped backwards—he had abandoned no old positions. He had undertaken to restore peace where distraction reigned—to pour oil on the troubled waters—to make the people realise the peril of their situation, and by inculcating a true spirit of compromise and concession, avert all threatening dangers. He did not wish to see this great confederacy of States bound together by mere legal ties, but by those common sympathies which bound kindred hearts together. What he most desired to see was an all-pervading love of our glorious Union, which should be felt as warmly in the North as in the South—in the cold granite hills of New England, as in our far off possession on the Pacific.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1850.

The Compromise Committee—Mr. Clay's Report—The Plan Agreed Upon—Three Bills.

The compromise committee agreed upon their report on Thursday last. The chairman, Mr. Clay, was requested to present the views of the committee to the Senate in a detailed report, and also to prepare the bills in conformity with these views. Mr. Clay, on Friday, retired into the country, taking with him an amenuensis, for the purpose of discharging the duty. He is at the residence of Mr. Calvert, near this city.

There are to be but three bills, as I understand. The first bill embraces California, the Territorial governments, and the Texan proposition, thus disposing of all these topics in one act.

The second bill alters and amends the fugitive slave act of 1797, in such a manner as to give effect to the constitutional provisions on the subject and at the same time to comply with the reasonable feeling and opinion of the Northern people. The provisions are simple and efficient.

The third bill extends the law of Maryland, as it existed five years ago over this District, and by the provisions of the same, the slave marts of this District will be broken up, and the introduction of slaves for sale prohibited.

Here is the California scheme. It was agreed to unanimously—at least no dissent was expressed by any of the committee. I am confident that it will be supported by two-thirds of the South.

Henry Clay, jr., son of the gallant Lieut. Col. Clay, of the Kentucky volunteers, killed at Buena Vista, has been appointed a Cadet in the United States Military Academy.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. C. RIVES.

The *Charlottesville Advocate* publishes the following letter from Mr. Rives to a friend in Albemarle:

PARIS, March 27, 1850.

My Dear Sir: I cannot describe to you the deep mortification and chagrin with which I read the accounts, brought by successive steamers, of the fratricidal contests now openly waged in our Legislative Halls between brethren and representatives of a common country, and the levity with which that word of evil omen, *Disunion*, is now echoed from mouth to mouth. Many of us, indeed, foresaw and predicted that intestine controversies of a most angry character would grow out of the war with Mexico, if that war should terminate, as seemed most probable, in any large acquisition of territory from our feeble neighbor. But I had certainly not expected to witness so soon the melancholy spectacle which is now presented, of the National Legislature, as well as the public authorities of many of the States, coolly deliberating upon the dissolution of the Union, which was sealed with the blood of our fathers, and which was destined, as they believed and it has hitherto proved, to be the source of unnumbered blessings to their posterity.

As to the immediate occasion of this painful and unnatural exhibition, I will say to you, without reserve, that nobody reprobates more heartily than I do the conduct of the agitators of the *Wilmot proviso*, and of the whole political movement which is disguised under the specious name of *free soilism*. The measure which they propose is in my humble judgment, under the circumstances in which it is presented, impressed with the worst features of factious origin, is intrinsically opposed to the just and equal spirit of our institutions, and is, moreover, without warrant in any sound interpretation of the text of the constitution. Let it, therefore, be resisted with all the energy of patriotism, and by all rightful means which the Constitution itself sanctions and supplies.—These means are all-sufficient to defeat, and if pursued in a constitutional and loyal spirit, will infallibly defeat it. The position which the slaveholding States should occupy is an impregnable one, by its simplicity as well as self-evident justice.—*Absolute non-intervention* on the part of Congress should be our motto—*no Wilmot proviso, no legislation whatever by Congress* either to prohibit or to introduce slavery in the new Territories. Leave them to the natural and spontaneous course of things, and to the people who may settle the country, the unimpaired liberty, when the time arrives, to establish a permanent government for themselves, to exclude or permit slavery—as to them may seem good and as it will then be their unquestionable right freely to decide. If we go beyond this and demand of Congress any action whatever in aid of the establishment of slavery in any portion of the Territories in question, we abandon the great principle of *non-intervention*, which alone constitutes our safety, and the invincible justice of our cause.

Virginia is geographically, as she long was and may again be politically, the *centre* of the Federal system. The liberal and enlightened policy of her legislators has, of late years, been rapidly making her, what nature designed her to be, the thoroughfare and rendezvous of our great and *united* sisterhood of States. Her great lines of railway from North to South and from East to West, already completed or in progress under the noble and munificent provision recently made by the Legislature, were intended to be the avenues of a great continental intercourse, both of travel and of commerce, between the remotest extremes of an empire extending from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.—Into what ridiculous, but costly and ruinous abortions would they dwindle if Virginia, instead of being the thoroughfare, and, in some sort, the entrepot of the Continent, enriched by the currents of a free and unshackled intercourse passing through her bosom, is to become a border State, standing on the edge of a divided confederacy, and looking out on the contiguous territory of foreign, and, possibly, hostile States, both to the North and the West—for I hold it to be absolutely certain that neither Maryland nor Kentucky can ever be drawn into any scheme of disunion.

In exchange for these and the other precious advantages of her position as the *Central* State of the *Union*, what has Virginia to gain by joining a Southern Confederacy? Will she have any more security for the legal rights of property connected with the institution of slavery, when the whole North and North-west will be thrown open to fugitive slaves without any obligation whatever, and certainly without any disposition, to restore them, than she now has while those States are bound by a Constitutional stipulation for their surrender? In regard to commerce, what trade have we, or can we have, with the South, to be compared to our growing and valuable trade with the North, our future prolific trade with the West, when our great lines of railway communication are completed to the Ohio and Mississippi, and the free and unrestricted trade now secured to us by the Constitution with the whole Union, the South itself included. It is easy to foresee, if the Union should ever be dissolved, (the supposition itself is a species of sacrilege,) and a Southern confederacy be formed out of its ruins, that the production and commerce of Cotton would be the great *material* interest, the inexorable *Juggernaut*, to which every thing else would be sacrificed in the new confederacy. The planters and farmers of Virginia best know how far they would be likely to profit by an exclusive policy of that sort.

We have sometimes been told of the advantageous treaties of commerce which the South, as a separate confederacy, would be able to form with foreign powers, particularly England. Let Virginia beware. We can well conceive why England should grant a free admission to Cotton, the raw material of, by far, the largest branch of her manufactures, and might even hold out, in prospective, the deceptive lure of a general free trade with a Southern Confederacy, as a means of dividing the American Union, and of securing the exclusive possession of the markets of Southern States for the consumption of her manufactures. The *United* States of America, as one great confederated empire, have grown into too much strength and importance not to make it the interest of ambitious foreign powers to see with complacency, and to encourage, as far as they dare, any scheme which, by dividing, would destroy so formidable a rival. But it may be safely left to every *American* bosom to say whether a free constitutional Union with our own brethren, the co-heirs of our national independence and glory, is, under any circumstances, to be surrendered for a degrading colonial dependence upon a foreign power, whose yoke our fathers spurned, under whatever name such a connection might be disguised.

Among the measures proposed to the people of Virginia which appear to me to have an "awful squinting" to a dissolution of the Union, though probably not so intended, is the recommendation to the several Congressional Districts to appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Nashville for the purpose of organizing concerted action by the Southern States. I sincerely hope that the good sense and loyalty of the people of Virginia will withhold them from any participation in the proceedings of such a convention. The *bad odour* of a memorable example in our history is full of warning; and I say, moreover, if the connection of Virginia with the Union is to be severed, let it be done by her own sovereign and independent act. Let the people be assembled in solemn convention, duly and regularly organized under the highest sanctions of the Law, to deliberate on the gravest question, perhaps, which was ever propounded to fallible human councils. Let the reverend fathers of the land—the men of wisdom, of virtue and of experience—be chosen to decide the momentous issue, under a deep religious sense of the responsibility they owe to posterity as well as to the present generation.

This mode of procedure is so much the more called for, as the same fatal stroke which severs Virginia from the Union, would, I am convinced, inevitably sever Virginia herself into two distinct and alien States. Let the *people* of Virginia, then, I repeat, in their highest sovereign capacity, acting by their representatives assembled in solemn convention, decide this question, so vitally affecting their own destinies, for themselves, uncommitted and uninfluenced by the action of any body or bodies whatever. Be her decision, then, what it may be, it shall command my implicit obedience and respect. All my earthly interests and hopes are bound up with her's, and I seek no fortune separate from her's, whether that of weal or woe. We have been united in our lives, and "in our deaths we shall not be divided." There is one wish, however, which I could humbly form, and that is, that all my countrymen, to whatever State, section or party they may belong, could view this vital question from a foreign land, with the quickened *American* sympathies which such a point of view rarely fails to beget; and then they would pronounce with one voice that every thing is comparatively worthless and contemptible which stands in the way of the preservation of that *glorious union, one and indivisible*, which has protected our liberty and independence, developed our prosperity and greatness, and made us what we have hitherto been, and but for the sinister clouds raised by the breath of civil discord, we should at this moment more than ever be, the wonder, the admiration and the study of the world.

I remain, most truly, yours,

WM. C. RIVES.

To —— ——, Esq., Albemarle, Va.

Complaints of the course pursued by the President and the Cabinet are not confined to the Democratic papers. The Whig papers seem to *complain* that the President does not keep the Whig party in Congress in a perfect state of discipline and subordination.

It has long been said, by the Whig party, that from the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, our Government has taken a wide departure from its true theory, and that Executive influence, Executive patronage, Executive dictation, and Executive veto had resolved the Government into the one-man power, and almost annihilated the Legislature. Congress, under Democratic auspices, had ceased to be what it was intended to be under the Constitution, the independent and only legitimate organ for the expression of the public will.

To check this course, to correct this great evil, to bring back our Government to its true theory, was avowedly one great object sought in the election of Gen. Taylor. That the Executive should keep within its own orbit, confining itself to giving Congress official information of the state of the country, *recommending* proper measures and exercising the veto power only to prevent encroachments on the Executive, and check hasty and unconstitutional legislation, are principles which were all fully presented by Gen. Taylor, and sustained by his election. Since his election, the President has conformed his conduct to these principles. He has not by himself or by his Ministers attempted to influence the action of the individual members of Congress by solicitation, promises, appointments, or menace. This, surely, should not be matter of complaint by the Whig party. The President and his Ministers have laid before Congress a full statement of the condition of the country and the state of the several Departments of the Government. The President has recommended such measures as in his view are required for the country; and there has been on his part no disguise, suppression, or concealment. It now rests entirely with Congress to proceed in the business of legislation.

National Intelligencer.

A Large Hammer.—The London Correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that Messrs. Nasmyth and Gaskill, the celebrated machinists of Manchester, are manufacturing a gigantic steam hammer for an establishment at N. York. It weighs six tons, and will be shipped in a few days from Liverpool to its destination. It is the largest hammer that has ever been made in England.—The machinery by which it will be worked is brought to such perfection that a thick bar of iron can be sundered by one blow of the hammer, or an egg placed in a wine glass can be chipped at the top, without breaking the glass.

Mexican Railroad.—A project for building a Railroad from Vera Cruz through the city of Mexico to San Juan, on the Pacific, has been adopted by the Mexican Congress; and Mexican capitalists, the papers there say, are all ready to take the stock.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NEW BRITISH TREATY.

Yesterday morning, the Sabbath, was desecrated by the appearance in the editorial columns of the "Union" newspaper of a most unprincipled attempt to misrepresent the character of the new Treaty negotiated between the United States and Great Britain, with a view, if possible, to influence the Senate to reject it.

We have yet to learn that there is any opposition whatever in the Senate to this Treaty; or that there is any danger of the factious spirit disclosed in the "Union" so far making its way into the councils of this country as to sacrifice its best interests, in connexion with foreign Powers, on the altar of political partisanship.

We have no means of access to the new Treaty which is not common to all. But we have heard those who have the means of knowing its whole merits declare—and that, too, without distinction of party—that it is a Treaty in the highest degree advantageous to this country, and reflecting high honor on both the great nations which are parties to it. The miserable declaration of the Union that this negotiation has *sold us to the British* is only worthy of the sheet which could publish such a misrepresentation.

We learn, from a gentleman who conversed with the Nicaraguan Minister, now in this city, that the Treaty negotiated by Mr. Hise—not only without but in opposition to his instructions from Mr. Buchanan, and negotiated even after he was out of office—was never ratified by the Congress of Nicaragua, whose assent to a Treaty is just as necessary as that of the Senate of the United States. The Treaty itself was a dead letter when it was brought here by Mr. Hise, and, from what we have heard of its contents—nay, from what has been disclosed of those contents by the Union itself—we do not believe that a single Senator of the United States can be found who would have voted for it under any possible circumstances. For it not only proposed to involve this country in an unnecessary and entangling alliance with Nicaragua, by guaranteying the sovereignty and independence of all Nicaragua and her territorial claim, from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific—thus involving us inevitably in a war with England without the slightest necessity for it—but it was predicated on an assumption that the Congress of the United States would charter a great Corporation to make a Canal, and enjoy property and franchises unlimited, outside of the Territories of the United States and beyond the jurisdiction of the Government. This scheme was in this respect just as absurd as would have been the proposition to make a Corporation to construct a Canal in Europe. Such strict constructionists as the Editors of the Union profess to be, deny the right of Congress, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, to create a Corporation within our own territory; and we have never heard the most latitudinarian expositor of the Constitution contend that Congress could create a Corporation to make a Bank or a Canal in Cochin China, or in Nicaragua. The scheme of Mr. Hise, as we have seen it described in the Union and other kindred prints, would, besides, have compelled the Government of the United States to exercise the exclusive ownership over the Canal, devolving upon us the duty and enormous expense of fortifying and commanding it, in order to protect it from the confiscation of the local Governments, and from the depredations of other nations.—Our Treaty with Great Britain, on the contrary, according to the accounts of it, (and which the Union itself has published,) avoids the necessity and the expense of fortification or protection of the Canal—requiring no naval or military force for that purpose—by procuring the protection of all nations which derive the equal right of passing between ocean and ocean on that highway of nations.

The principles of the new Treaty are, as we understand them, in every particular fully sanctioned and sustained by the Message of President Polk, on the 10th day of February, 1847, communicating the Treaty of New Granada to the Senate for ratification. In that Treaty protection is guarantied to a Panama Railroad or Canal; and in the Message referred to, it is expressly declared that all nations are to be invited to protect the railroad or canal, on the same terms. There is not a single principle maintained in the negotiation of the treaty with Great Britain—for making which this Administration is charged by the "Union" with having sold their country to the British—which is not advanced and defended in the Message of President Polk, to which we have referred. That Message met with the unqualified approbation of the "Union" at the time. Nay, more: the resolution of the Senate of the 3d of March, 1835, alluded to in that Message, contained the whole principle upon which the new British Treaty has been negotiated. That resolution passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, met with the warm approbation of President Jackson, who sent a Diplomatic Agent to Central America and New Granada, to do the very thing which this Administration has successfully accomplished, and for which the "Union" now condemns it.

A New Feature in Northern Mobs.—It appears that during the late riots at Pittsburg, the instigators placed their wives and daughters in the front ranks, to escape the legal consequences. That any thing so ungallant should have taken place so contrary to the American character, shows that violations of public order are closely connected with want of manliness, not to say that refinement of manners which is the sign of civilization. Judge McClure, who presided at the trial of these roit cases, in charging the jury thus administers to them a deserved castigation.

"And when, in riots, men thrust their wives and daughters forth as a shield to protect themselves from the well-merited blow of the law, to let it fall on women; men who have the malice of the devil, without the nerve of a sheep; every honorable man ought to say, and I do say here, that such creatures are cruel and cowardly scoundrels, who do not deserve to have either wives or daughters, and the best punishment that could be inflicted upon them would be that the same women who, by men's timidity, have been thrust into peril, should lash the rascals bare-backed through the streets."

The cotton mills in Lowell (Mass.) have decided to stop work to the extent of one half of their present operations.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN NEW YORK.

Two terrible accidents happened on the 29th ult. at about the same hour, and of so similar a character, that it may be put down as one of the most remarkable coincidences of the day. At 10 o'clock, the workmen employed in demolishing the Old Chemical Bank, next door to Barnum's Museum, incautiously knocked away the props of the third floor, on which at the time were eight men. In a moment the whole mass tumbled down with a tremendous crash—but, fortunately, no lives have been ascertained to have been lost, though many persons are so badly hurt, that I doubt much whether they will recover. Five were taken to the hospital, of whom one, John Goland, a carpenter, was so seriously injured in his back and other parts of his body, that it was believed he would not survive.

Hardly had the excitement attendant upon this catastrophe subsided, ere a rumor of another, and worse one, in Water st., spread about the city. While the laborers were clearing away the rubbish of a house which had been destroyed by fire, the side wall of the Bonded Warehouse, (4 stories) adjoining, had fallen over, and buried the workmen beneath the ruins.—Six workmen have been dragged out dead.

It is supposed that twelve persons, in all, will be found to be killed. The police are vigorously exerting themselves to clear away the rubbish, so as to extricate the others.

I had written thus far, when information came to hand of yet another deplorable catastrophe, resulting in the loss of five lives more. As the steam tow-boat Princeton was rounding the Battery, about two o'clock, she ran down the long boat of the Swedish sloop of war Najadin, in which were eight men. Three of them managed to swim ashore; the others, I regret to add, met a watery grave. A blue, or, rather, a *black* Monday has this been, indeed.

Steamboat Disaster.—Numerous thrilling incidents are related which occurred at the burning of the steamer *Belle of the West*, on the Ohio river. The *Louisville Journal* gives the following:

"A fine brave boy, twelve years old, leaped into the river, and, whilst swimming towards the shore, saw his mother upon the boat struggling to make her escape, overburdened by the weight of two little children. Lifting his right hand from the water, he beckoned her to throw one of the children to him, and she did so. He swam with the child to the shore, and the mother escaped with the other, and thus the whole family were saved. Many other families were far less fortunate. Of the family of a man named Amos Waggoner, of Virginia, consisting of himself, his wife, and eight children, three children were lost, a daughter of seventeen, another of thirteen, and a little son of four. They were on their way to Iowa, and lost every thing they had."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 29.

Another Melancholy Steamboat Explosion—Great Loss of Life.—While the steamer Anthony Wayne was passing from this city towards the town of Vermillion, she burst her boilers nearly opposite the latter place, and from 38 to 40 persons were killed.

General Rusk's Bill to reduce Postage.—The bill before the Senate proposes:

Two cents half-ounce pre-paid; five cents if not.

Drop letters one cent pre-paid; two cents if not.

Charge on advertised letters to be one cent beside the regular postage.

Postage on newspapers and printed matter same as now charged, except circulars and handbills are to be charged letter postage.

Bound books sent by mail charged one cent per ounce.

Franking privilege abolished, except to persons who enjoy it as a token of honor.

Postage on Congressional documents, and speeches, mailed during session of Congress, to be paid out of contingent funds of respective houses.

All communications to and from departments of the general government, properly chargeable to the public service, to be marked as such, and the postage to be paid like other contingent expenses of the government.

The other parts of the bill relate to the duty of the Postmaster General, in drawing funds according to existing laws to defray the expenses of the post office department.

Stoppage at Lowell.—The directors of the Suffolk Cotton Mills, at Lowell, (Mass.) have decided to stop making cloth, and, on Friday last, gave notice to the 500 persons they employ, that the services of one half of them must be dispensed with immediately. It is added, also, that a similar action will be taken by the "Boott," "Tremont" and "Massachusetts" Cotton Mills, which employ 3,200 persons, and represent a capital of $3,500,000. A letter to the N. Y. Tribune, on this subject says:

The Boott Company manufacture about $60,000 worth of goods per month, and their sales for some months past have averaged about $12,000 per month. This is doubtless true of the other mills, especially where fine goods only are made; and of course they must speedily partially or wholly close also. A part of the goods which have been sold have brought prices below cost; a late shipment of goods to Canton, for instance, brought them only seven cents per yard, which price will not pay the cost of manufacture at the present rates for cotton. The announcement of this state of things has caused no little excitement among our business community. Business has been very much depressed for the past two years. Several important failures have taken place recently, and more must inevitably follow unless a change takes place soon, of which there seems no prospect whatever.

The first plank road in Kentucky has just been undertaken by a gentleman of Louisville. It is to connect that city and Oakland.

Large Bale of Cotton.—The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 28th says: We yesterday saw at the Warehouse of Bustin & Walker of this city, a bale of Cotton weighing 1,152 lbs., from the plantation of William Byne, Esq., of Burke county.

Cotton.—An experiment has been made in raising cotton in Jamaica. A field of ten acres was planted, and it produced 630 lbs. to the acre. The average crop in our Southern States is 300 lbs. We presume, however, that extra attention was paid to the cultivation of this field in Jamaica.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British steamer *Cambria* arrived at Halifax on Monday. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 13th April.

At Liverpool all descriptions of American cotton had advanced a quarter of a cent per pound. The prices are: Fair Orleans 7½; fair Mobile 6¾; fair Uplands 6¾ cts. The sales of the week were 42,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 bales. The market closed firm.

Indian corn ruled a trifle lower, but was in fair demand. The flour market was steady at previous rates, though rather a limited business was done. Provisions had undergone no change in prices, except bacon and lard, which had declined a trifle.

There was a fair demand for American securities. U. S. sixes of 1868 are quoted 109 a 110.

The continent of Europe appears to be unusually quiet. Order prevails throughout France, but the violence of the factions, and the near approach of the elections, give rise to fears for the continuance of the present calm.

The English Ministry having been defeated in Parliament on two or three minor questions, has given rise to a general belief that they will be forced to resign. Mr. D'Israeli, the leader of the opposition, having recovered his health, the protectionists have been inspired with renewed courage.

In Parliament the supplies for the navy and ordnance were allowed, after a sharp debate and contest for retrenchments. On Tuesday Lord Duncan moved for a repeal of the window tax, which produces a revenue of nearly two million pounds, and which it is proposed to meet by the abolishment of a squadron. After a long, warm debate, the House divided, when the ministers and the taxes were sustained by a bare majority of three. Owing to the strong opposition, some members were shut out from voting. On Wednesday it was proposed to raise the power of recovery in the south courts from twenty to fifty pounds sterling. The Government opposed the measure, and, in a tolerably full house, were left in the minority. On a point of etiquette, which proposed to raise the assistant surgeons in the navy from the cock-pit to the cabin, the Ministry found themselves in a minority of eight. On Friday Lord John Russell brought forward a motion of inquiry relative to all Government officers. An amendment was offered to extend the inquiry to the income of the ecclesiastical dignitaries, which was negatived by a majority of 113; after which, the original motion was put and carried.

The London Times has adopted a tone of much severity against the existing Government. That paper devotes considerable space to the subject of Sir Henry Bulwer's correspondence with Secretary Clayton relative to the modification of the present tariff on iron. The opinion is advanced in several quarters that the restrictive policy of the United States, if continued, will lead to still greater depression in the large iron business of Great Britain.

The Greek question has not been adjusted; and in the event of the failure of the friendly offices of France, there is every reason to apprehend serious difficulties between England and Russia, as the former, in the event stated, has given Admiral Parker orders to enforce a complete blockade of the coast of Greece; and, if he should do so, the Emperor of Russia has given positive assurances of his intention to advance to the assistance of King Otho.

Benefits of Plank Roads to Real Estate.—Since the organization of the Braddocksfield Plank Road Company, and the location of the line, a piece of property, some three or four miles from the city, which was purchased some year or so ago for $250 per acre, has been sold for $1000 per acre. Contiguous property which was purchased for $250 per acre a few months ago, is now held at $1000. Such are the effects of Plank Roads and Rail Roads every where.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

"We are sold to the British."—The Washington Union puts this alarming announcement in capital letters at the head and tail of a long and not very intelligible article upon the Nicaragua treaty with the British Government. The Union labors under the disadvantage of having raised so many false alarms that it has to pile on the agony with greater furor at every new endeavor to frighten the Administration in particular, and the people of these United States in general from their propriety. We rather think the Union will find that General Taylor and his cabinet have not demanded "fifty-four" and accepted "forty-nine."—*New York Commercial.*

"Give Us a Lock of Your Hair."—A Western editor requests those of his subscribers who owe him for more than six years' subscription, to send him a lock of their hair, that he may know they are still living. To which the Lawrenceburg (Ia.) Register says: "If all our subscribers of that kind would do that we could make money by carrying on the wig business."

A Strong Reason.—A Life Insurance company in Boston, in its advertisement showing the advantages of life insurance, offers a very strong inducement in the fact stated that the people actually live *longer* after getting insured than before. This is an advantage that both parties, the insurer and the insured, are likely to profit by.

GAINES & RICHES,

Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,

SYCAMORE ST.,

PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate

PIANO FORTES,

to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

Prepared only by Frederick Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, North East corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

THIS Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence and of varied properties. In all cases where a powerful and safe stimulant is required, it is unrivalled for efficacy as well as immediate action. To the traveller and to the family circle it is invaluable, as a few drops diluted in sugar and water present a safe and agreeable remedy to the invalid who requires immediate relief, as well as to the convalescing patient who needs a gentle tonic. In a southern climate, where the relaxation of the system so generally induces thirst for stimulants, it will always be found an excellent substitute for those tempting beverages which debilitate the stomach and cause a morbid condition of its powers. In dyspepsia, in relaxation of the bowels, in nausea and seasickness, it is an active and safe as well as a pleasant and refreshing remedy, and is prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty.

A supply of the above just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.

Also sold in Cheraw by Dr. A. Malloy; at Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co.

March 25, 1850. 12-4mi

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

Messrs. Editors: During the past month, it was a great pleasure to me, in passing through some five or six of our Western Counties, to learn the sentiments and wishes of a goodly number of Whig friends. They are wide, "wide awake" this time, and are determined never again, in an important election, to be "caught napping." I now speak of the people who do the voting—who work for their party because they believe, that, upon the success of the principles of *this party* depend the prosperity and happiness of the American people.

From observations I can say, with all candor, that our present excellent Governor, if re-nominated by the Convention, will *certainly* command the full strength of the Whig party. The prejudice which is said to exist in the West against Gov. Manly, you may rest assured *exists*(?) only in imagination. Why, this is the song of our opponents, up here, and is sung by them alone—not by Whigs. Is this surprising? Of course not.

Our friends are fully aware, that it was utterly impossible for Gov. M. to please every one in his selection of Commissioners to locate the Western Turnpike Road. True, there was some little dissatisfaction at first, (but this did not even bear the *shadow* of 'prejudice,' and, as I was informed upon undoubted authority, had it have matured would not have influenced one dozen votes,) which is now smoothed over, and as was to be expected from a magnaninous and charitable people, all, with *one* or *two* exceptions, are satisfied that the Governor had no whim of his own to gratify—that he wished only to do his duty.

Depend upon what I here say: Gov. Manly will receive a MUCH LARGER VOTE at the approaching election than he did two years before. I have heard of numbers who, at the last Gubernatorial election either voted *against* Gov. M. or did *not* vote at all, that are now eager for his re-nomination; they think he has been misrepresented, aye slandered, and desire to show, by giving him a large vote, that *their* confidence is strong, very strong.—The nomination of no man, in my humble opinion, will give more general satisfaction throughout the whole State, than CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.

April, 1850. CATAWBA.

The Nashville Convention.—Another Failure.—Wednesday of last week was the day appointed for holding a Convention in Newbern to appoint delegates for this Congressional District to the Nashville Convention. The day came, *but not a Delegate to the Convention was there*, though it was Court week, and a large number of citizens had assembled from the adjoining counties. There were three or four gentlemen present from Wayne and Lenoir who on their arrival had, it was supposed, come as delegates to the Convention. But we understood they positively denied any such purpose, and not a man could be found who would confess he was there on that business.

Washington Whig.

A friend has handed us the following extract from a letter written by a distinguished gentleman residing in a distant part of the State:

"The Nashville Convention is considered here a 'dead cock in the pit,' as poor Guthrie used to say, and Granville is thought to have had her share in killing it, so far as North Carolina is concerned. I am truly rejoiced at the course the good old North State has pursued in this matter. She is out enough to stand alone, I think, and wise enough too, in politics, to kick at both her wet nurses, Virginia on one side and South Carolina on the other. And why should she not do so, since, in my humble judgment she has within herself, not only the elements of success, but of true greatness."

The above pays a compliment to our county, she well merits. The people of Granville, a few of the *elite* of the Democratic party excepted, abhor all plots and conventions that squint at a dissolution of the Union. The Standard however contains an account of the Southern Rights Meeting held here at our March Court, which casts some doubts on the passage of a certain amendment, declaring that "it is inexpedient at this time to send delegates to the Nashville or District Conventions." Now *we* never heard any doubt expressed *here* as to the passage of that amendment; we never heard any one *"claim"* that it did not pass, and have no hesitation in saying that it did pass, and that too, by a considerable majority.

Granville Whig.

Hon. James C. Dobbin will deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the approaching Commencement.

We are happy to learn that Col. A. F. Moses, of this County, has been left heir to several millions of dollars, in England.—*Goldsborough Telegraph.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE BOUQUET.

To Miss —— —— ——, of Fayetteville.

I will treasure the flowers thou gavest to me,
Though the Cedar and Rose are both wither'd away,
And I'll think of the past, wheresoever I be,
As I gaze on the last of my faded bouquet.

In the depth of my heart I will treasure it there,
Though the cares of the world should its sanctum invade,
Yet 'twill live evergreen, when that heart in despair,
In the vale of humility lowly is laid.

Yes, the hue of the Rose and the Violet blue,
Like the joy of a dream, was too soon to depart,
But the precious bouquet, now planted anew,
Forever shall bloom in the depth of my heart.

Then to mourn o'er the gift I'll no more be inclin'd,
Since the school of the past this lesson hath tanght—
That flowers, though dead, when once treasur'd in mind,
Blush in beauty afresh in the garden of Thought.

May the *germ* of our *friendship* continue to grow,
Till its leaves, bursting forth, be in greenness arrayed:
Till its roots, piercing deep, drink the water below,
And the *Angel* of *Love* folds his wings in its shade.

J. A. R.

Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., April 29, 1850.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 24—Schr. George M. Robertson from Baltimore. 25—Brig Tangier from Havana. 27—Schr. Helene from Charleston. May 1—Schr. Monterey from Boston. 2—Schr. L. P. Smith from New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1850.

The Superior Court for this county is in session —His Honor Judge SETTLE presiding.

SOUND VIEWS FORCIBLY EXPRESSED.—The reader will thank us for publishing the letter from the Hon. Wm. C. Rives, our Minister to France, on the Slavery question, the Nashville Convention, the Union, &c. Its views are most forcible and just. We are particularly struck with the warning to the farming State of Virginia, (which is almost equally applicable to North Carolina,) as to the overwhelming control which the Cotton interest would exercise in a Southern Confederacy, should the calamity of a dissolution of the Union ever unfortunately befal the country. That would be *the* great interest. All legislation would look to its protection and advancement. Nothing could come in competition with it. The time is not very far distant when North Carolina will be as little engaged in the cultivation of cotton as Virginia now is. But even now the farming interest is vastly more important than the planting.

There is another reference to Virginia which would probably be equally applicable to North Carolina, viz: the danger of a division between the Eastern and Western portions of the State.

The whole letter is worthy of careful study. Its close is eminently beautiful and patriotic.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The Locofocos have gained 8 members of the Legislature so far, according to the Union, or 2 only, according to the Petersburg Intelligencer. Their majority will be large. It is most cheering to learn from the Whig papers of that State, that the Whigs *could have* carried the State, if they had chosen; but they did not think it worth while to exert themselves, as the next Legislature will be a very unimportant one, having only a U. S. Senator, a Governor, and a few other petty officers to elect, and the internal policy of the State to direct. At the Congressional election last spring, we were favored with the same gratifying assurance. The Whigs *could have* elected a majority of the Congressmen; but they were content with two out of fifteen, and thus the Locofoco ascendancy in Congress was secured, and the administration of our Whig President thwarted at all points. Preserve us from such Whigs as these.

BENTON AND FOOTE.—We are frequently asked whether the committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into and report on the disgraceful scene between those Senators, has reported. In reply, we state, that so far from making a report, we have seen no account of the committee having had even a meeting. Can it be possible that so gross an outrage is to pass unnoticed by the Senate? If so, the Senate will manifest a very different feeling from that entertained by the public, without exception, so far as we can ascertain.

SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETINGS.

MECKLENBURG.—Resolutions in favor of the Nashville Convention advocated by Messrs. R. P. Waring, Wm. Johnston, J. L. Badger, J. M. Long, W. R. Myers, and G. W. Caldwell, and opposed by J. H. Wilson and Gen. J. A. Young. Opposition resolutions were rejected, and the original resolutions adopted.

The Meeting, (which appears to have been simply a county meeting, and not a District Convention,) directed the Chairman, John Walker, Esq. to appoint Delegates to the Nashville Convention; and accordingly, Mr. Walker appointed Walter L. Steele, Esq. of Rockingham, Richmond County, and Hon. G. W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Delegates; Bartlett Shipp, Esq. of Gaston, and S. J. Person, Esq. of Moore, Alternates. These gentlemen, thus appointed by one individual, at the request of some of the citizens of one county, are expected to represent the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, (consisting of ten counties and probably 10,000 voters.)

GEORGIA—THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.—The official returns show, that in the whole State of Georgia, only 3,722 votes were polled for the Delegates authorized by the Legislature to be elected to attend the Nashville Convention.

VIRGINIA.—After several protracted sittings, and full discussion, the citizens of Richmond, by a vote of 214 to 105, resolved not to send Delegates to the Nashville Convention. It is said that a full vote of the people would show a greater proportional majority against it.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The brig Lucy Ann, of Boston, MASSACHUSETTS, with a crew of 11 persons, 30 passengers, *and 547 slaves,* was captured on the 20th February last, by the British steamship Rattler, and sent into St. Helena. When she arrived there, there were three other American vessels in the port which had been condemned for being in the slave trade. One of these, the barque Pilot, was also from *Boston.* The place from which the others hailed is not stated; but there can scarcely be a doubt that they too belonged to the abolition regions, and were fitted out by those who have a horror of slavery,—except when an honest penny may be made by it.

The nomination of George Little, Esq. as U. S. Marshall for the District of North Carolina, has been confirmed by the Senate.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Southern Christian Advocate, under the head of "North Carolina Correspondence," publishes the following extracts from a letter, (apparently written from the neighborhood of Charlotte:)—

Messrs. Editors,—During the winter the scenery in the mountain region of North Carolina is picturesque, and wildly grand. The long range of mountains covered with snow, when the bright rays of the sun fall upon them, glisten gloriously in the eye, like a fairy scene, or vision of the spirit realm. Rising in lofty grandeur from the plain, their cloud-capped peaks seem to rise above the world, and gather all their drapery, their effulgent, glittering costume, from the skies. They present a scene of brilliant beauty to which neither brush nor pencil can do justice. The mountains! who can look upon them without emotion?—Whether in summer or winter—whether clothed in silvery sheen or in green luxuriance and flowers, they are beautiful to behold. The mountains and the ocean—they are the mighty autographs of Deity, the magnificent creatures of infinite Benevolence, Wisdom, and Power.

The soil of this country, originally a heavy clay covered with rich loam, and producing abundant crops, has become worn and exhausted by the constant cultivation of cotton. The railroads, however, now being constructed, will place Western North Carolina in direct and rapid communication with Charleston, which will bring about an entire revolution in the agricultural policy of this country—cotton will be abandoned by many, and the attention of farmers directed to grain and stock, which have been heretofore neglected on account of the remoteness from market, and the difficulties and expense of transportation. Lands much worn by cotton will, with little labor, produce large grain crops, and each successive year increase in fertility and strength. A farmer who has tried the experiment says, that his hands, with, in all, *forty days' work,* raised a thousand bushels of wheat, valued at $1,000, and it required the same hands *six months' labor* to make cotton to the same value. We may therefore rationally conclude that when the railroad is completed, large quantities of wheat will be raised—flour-mills will be erected, and the vast resources of this country be rapidly developed. Georgia, which now sends so much flour to your city, will then find in this region a formidable competitor in this valuable trade. F.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 29th, nearly the whole day was spent on a bill to grant to the State of Illinois, the enormous quantity of 1,536,000 acres of land, to assist in building the Central rail road in that State. To this Mr. King proposed an amendment, to give to the States of Mississippi and Alabama a further grant of about an equal number of acres to continue the rail road from the Ohio river to Mobile. This amendment was agreed to. And the Senate adjourned without taking the question on the bill itself.

On Tuesday, the debate was continued at great length; in the course of which Mr. Dayton of N. J. offered an important amendment, accompanied with the following remarks:—

Mr. President, when we are manifesting this excessive liberality in regard to this line of route, I really do not know why the same spirit of liberality should not be extended to other parts of the nation. I do not see why the same spirit of liberality should not be extended to other Western States, that are, perhaps, as much in want of the proceeds of these public lands as the States through which these roads run. The fact of running the road through three or four States, gives to those States a special advantage which their sister associated States do not possess. Why, then, is it that in this grand donation, when you talk of thousands and millions of acres, you are to restrict it to three or four States, through which this railroad is to run? Sir, I cannot see any possible reason—there is no reason why the other States should not be benefited. There is no reason why the Eastern States should not be benefited. Some of us, God knows, are poor enough, and we want it, if we are justly entitled to it; and we believe, in all honesty and in good faith, that we are as much entitled to receive our share of the proceeds of those lands as the States in which they lie.—We know of no reason in reference either to the question of constitutional power, or to the question of equity as between partners, in this great, glorious, and magnificent property—we know of no reason why we should not come in and receive our share of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands.

I have only referred to this subject to present a short amendment that I have drawn up:

Provided, further, That, after the appropriation of the lands hereinbefore referred to the States hereinbefore named, the nett proceeds of the sales of the residue of the public lands, from and after the 31st day of December next, shall be divided between the several States of the Union and the Territories thereof, as they now exist, agreeably to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," passed September 4, 1841; the provisions of which act, so far as the same can be properly applied in the distribution of the proceeds of said sales, are hereby re-enacted and re-affirmed.

In other words, Mr. President, it will be seen and understood at once that, in reference to the remainder of these public lands, it is a re-enactment of the land law of 1841, for the general distribution of the proceeds of those public lands, and giving the distributees a fair chance. All will agree, I think, that we cannot make very many grants of this sort—a thousand miles long by six miles wide—because, after you have made a few grants of this sort, the whole matter will be whittled down to a very small point. There will not be much public domain left. I think, therefore, that this is a very proper time to present this amendment to our friends on both sides of the chamber, and see what the spirit of liberality will do for the country at large.

On Wednesday, the Vice President laid before the Senate the 2d part of the Patent Office Report, being that portion relating to Agriculture.—A motion to print 30,000 copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

A long discussion arose on the joint resolution in relation to the Expedition of Sir John Franklin, which was finally passed, 28 to 16.

The Senate then held an Executive session.

On Thursday, after some further discussion, Mr. Dayton's motion was rejected, as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Corwin, Dawson, Dayton, Greene, Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Seward, Turney, Wales—16.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Walker, Whitcomb, Yulee—26.

The bill was passed, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bright, Cass, Corwin, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Foote, Houston, Jones, King, Mangum, Morton, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker—26.

Nays—Messrs Bradbury, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Dawson, Dayton, Hunter, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Turney, Wales, Yulee—14.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on the 25th, Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution to instruct the Select Committee, appointed on the motion of Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, to inquire what persons in office, by appointment of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, are correspondents of newspapers, their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for; also to inquire into such appointments under Mr. Polk's administration; who in particular was the author of "Bundlecund," and what office he then held. "And also, whether, during the last canvass for the Presidency, any of the above named officers absented themselves from their offices and official duties to make speeches and public addresses against the election of Gen. Taylor; and, also, whether the above-named officers, or any of them, during said canvass, were called upon or required to subscribe or pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor, and at whose instance this was done."

Mr. Johnson, of Ark. I object to that trash.

Mr. Stanly said the objection came with good grace from the party who professed to be anxious for investigation. This objection proves that they are opposed to a fair investigation.

Mr. Johnson, of Ark. I object to all such trash as this from that quarter.

Mr. Stanly. If it be "trash," it is such as the gentleman from Arkansas can appreciate, and his understanding can comprehend.

The resolution was not received.

On the 26th, nearly the whole day was spent in vain endeavors to defeat, or delay, the passage of a joint resolution to officer and man with Navy officers and seamen, the two vessels fitted out by Henry Grinnell of N. Y. (at an expense of $30,000 to him,) to prosecute the search for Sir John Franklin and his ships. The resolution was finally passed, 94 to 45. The yeas and nays were taken nine times, and the House divided four times more, on various motions.

On Monday the 29th, Mr. Wentworth (Loco of Illinois,) offered a resolution to make a thorough inquiry into the present state of the Public Printing, and the causes of its delay. [This resolution is undoubtedly aimed against the Editors of the Union, who are said to be the real contractors for the printing, and it appears to suppose a state of things of extreme baseness on the part of those Editors. Among other matters proposed to be inquired into, are, whether the printing has not been purposely kept back until they could extort higher prices from Congress; whether there has been a difference in the quality of the printing, paper, and binding, of the documents laid on the Members' tables, and the same documents sent to the folding rooms, (which it was presumed would be put up in envelopes and sent off without being seen by the members;) where the printers have taken more than their contract allowed for any job; whether the contractors are not parties to a combination to break up the contract system; &c. &c. Mr. Hoagland objected to receiving the resolution; but the House suspended the rules, 145 to 14. Messrs. Mead and Hoagland wished to offer amendments, but the House refused to receive them, and promptly adopted the resolution. The special committee to make the inquiry consists of Messrs. Wentworth of Ill.; Ashmun of Mass.; Green of Mo.; Matteson of N. Y.; Holladay of Va.; Thompson of Ken.; Orr of S. C.; Chandler of Penn., and Cable of Ohio.

The House spent some hours on the Census bill.

On Tuesday, the Census Bill occupied the day.

On Wednesday, Mr. Thompson of Ken. was excused from serving on the Committee to investigate the condition of the Public Printing, and Mr. Marshall of Ken. was appointed.

The Census bill took up the day, without coming to a close.

Mr. Stephens of Geo. spoke an hour in denial of the constitutional power of the federal government to gather the statistics, such as was provided for by this bill.

Mr. Thompson of Pa. followed in reply, and defended the bill, when, after a word or two from Mr. Jones of Tenn., the committee of the whole refused to strike from the bill that portion relating to the authorising of statistics—by a vote of 40 in the affirmative and 98 in the negative.

Mr. Morse spoke in favor of rejecting the bill unless amended by dispensing with the statistics.

Numerous unimportant propositions to amend were made and voted down.

On Thursday, nothing of importance.

On Friday, the Census Bill was under consideration. Adjourned till Monday.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, May 2.

It will be seen that the Senate have passed a bill to-day, going into internal improvements upon a grand scale. It is no less than a scheme for a vast line of railway from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Michigan, extending through the heart of the country over one thousand miles, and this railway is to be paid for by a grant of public lands.

The representatives of the "old thirteen" do not like this apparent favoritism. It is said, too, that it is part of a scheme to unite the South and West, in prospect of dissolution. However all that may be, it has established the principle and policy of internal improvements by the federal government; and setting all party considerations aside, it would not be much matter if the South were covered over with a net work of railroad, from and to every important point, and these improvements were constructed from the proceeds of all the public lands in the Southern States. No better use could be made of them than thus to connect the South with every important depot of Northern trade by these iron bands of brotherhood. It would tend to the utter annihilation of sectionalism, and all the evils that grow out of narrow and contracted views of governmental policy, and by interweaving the various interests of both sections, tend to mutual good understanding, and keep out of party politics those disturbing questions which lead to sectionalism, and which must ultimately result in civil war, if not checked by mutual moderation and liberality. Selfish, then, as may have been the considerations which induced the supporters of this bill to concede a principle which they have heretofore combatted upon constitutional and every other possible ground, the railroad *per se* is an excellent thing, and the more we have on the same terms, five miles of alternate sections of the public lands on each side of the road, the better. Always providing of course, that justice be done to all portions of the Union, so that there shall be no cause of complaint. It was a liberal vote—26 to 14.

HON. A. W. VENABLE.—The following very fair hit at the "talking Representative" of the Chatham District in Congress, is extracted from a speech of Mr. Van Dyke of New Jersey:—

But the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Venable) says we are trying to dishonor them; that this is a thing never attempted before, and I understood him to say, with great vehemence, that he would rather die—I have forgotten how many deaths—than submit to dishonor; and I understood him also to say, that he would far rather that all the little Venables in North Carolina should share the same fate, than that they should submit to dishonor. These are brave words, and they were bravely spoken. The gentleman also told us that there should be no skulking or dodging in this House, if he could help it—that every man should "face the music;" and yet that gentleman, but the day before, from midday till after midnight, did nothing else but shirk and dodge the question before the House. He was famous among the famed in calling the yeas and nays on every frivolous question that could be started, to avoid a direct vote on the pending question. Why, sir, I left the hall for a few moments, and on returning, found the clerk calling the yeas and nays; I inquired anxiously what the question was, and was informed that the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Venable) asked, what? To face the music? No, sir, he asked to be *excused* from voting; and this is what he calls "facing the music."

MR. VENABLE. Did not the gentleman, when the President sent in the constitution of California, vote against my proposition to refer the subject to the Committee on Territories?—did he not vote for a reference of that subject to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?—and did he not, a few days after, vote for the resolution of the member from Wisconsin (Mr. Doty) to take that bill out from the Committee of the Whole, and refer it to the Committee on Territories, with peremptory instructions to bring in a bill under the previous question? It was this that I resisted, and the South resisted, by all the means which parliamentary rules afforded.

MR. VAN DYKE. Mr. Chairman, I do not distinctly recollect all the votes that I have given on unimportant subjects; but I do recollect very well a very important one that I gave. I voted to *excuse* the gentleman from North Carolina from voting, as I understood he was urgent on the subject.

The Locofoco papers having started a story that Gen. Taylor had declared his determination to veto a bill for the admission of California, should it be accompanied by other measures in regard to New Mexico, &c., the National Intelligencer contradicts the story, by authority. It says that he has performed his duty, by recommending what he believed to be the best measures, and he leaves the decision to Congress, where the Constitution has placed that power. He declines any attempt to interfere with or control the action of Congress, either in person or through his Cabinet.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a resolution, offering the Capitol of that State for the holding of the Southern Convention; and the Governor has issued a Circular promising a cordial welcome to those Delegates who may attend.—This is in consequence, we suppose, of the lukewarmness, and indeed aversion, manifested by the people of Tennessee on the subject.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Mr. Bulloch, the Cashier of a Bank in Savannah, who robbed it of $100,000 and fled, was pursued to England, arrested there, and brought back in the Steamer Cambria last week. A reward of $5000 had been offered for his arrest.

The following new Post Offices have been established in North Carolina:—

Jerusalem, Davie County, J. W. Hodge, P. M.
Trades Hill, Chatham, E. R. Horton, P. M.
Mill's Gap, Rutherford, Geo. J. Mills, P. M.
Rose Hill, Mecklenburg, J. H. Grier, P. M.

Encouraging.—It affords us gratification to state that the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, for the past six months, have been doing a fine and increasing business, and we have understood that for the past month of April, the increase of receipts on the northern travel alone, was 172 per cent over any similar month since the Company has been in operation.—*Wilmington Aurora.*

A Beautiful Thought.—Campbell, the poet, when speaking of the spring, says:

"The Queen of the Spring, as she passed down the vale,
Left her *robe on the trees,* and her *breath on the gale.*"

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steamers having resumed their weekly trips, we have the accounts by the Canada to the 20th ult., almost as soon as those by the Cambria (in another column.) Each of these steamers brings an account of a rise of ⅛d. in cotton, making a farthing in all. The last quotation for fair uplands is 6¾d., and the sales of the week ending the 20th were 61,000 bales, of which speculators took 12,000 and exporters 8,000. The Liverpool Broker's Circular says,—

The advanced rates are founded upon the last American advices received per the Niagara, showing a falling off in the receipts of cotton at the ports of America of 458,000 bales, compared with last year. There can be no doubt that the deficiency is becoming too serious to be overlooked, and must produce a powerful impression on all parties interested in the staple.

Flour was dull and prices slightly declined.

The price of yellow corn fully sustained—white a trifle lower.

The Coffee market was dull and prices unchanged.

From the manufacturing districts business is more cheering, and trade generally has somewhat improved.

The British Ministry have met with another signal defeat, and this time upon a portion of the Chancellor's budget. The defeat came unexpectedly, and created a great sensation.

No actual outbreak had occurred on the continent, but from France particularly the reports indicate a very critical state of affairs.

The Pope has returned to Rome. He was well received. There was no pomp and public display, beyond the necessary guard and staff.

The leaders of the Hungarian revolution having three months ago been summoned to surrender within ninety days, all who have not done so have been sentenced to death for contumacy—among them are Kossuth and others.

A letter from Constantinople states that all the Diplomatic relations have been resumed by the Porte and Austria. Mr. Marsh, Minister from the United States, had been received by the Sultan in a highly flattering manner.

U. S. Stocks had again risen in England. 6 per cents were selling at 110 to 111. Money was so plenty that it was offered at 1½ per cent. per annum.

ROWDYISM IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia papers give shocking accounts of the state of things in that city, which was formerly as noted for order as it now is for violence. Firemen's riots are every-day occurrences; scarce a night or a day passes without a mob-fight or corner encounter, in all of which knives and pistols are freely used. Bands of ruffians, under distinctive names which but too plainly indicate their character, prowl through the streets, day and night, unmolested by the police. The North American of the 30th says,—

"By our city reports yesterday morning, it appears that—not to speak of what the reporter calls "the usual Sunday scenes" in the southern and southwestern districts, requiring the presence of the Sheriff and police, and a dozen arrests—no less than three murderous firemen's fights took place on that day, at all of which deadly arms were used and blood shed, with the result of homicide committed at one, if not at two. Thus, between twelve and one o'clock, on the Sabbath morning, a conflict occurred between two companies in Second street, above Arch, and a man was stabbed to death, flying from knives and pistol shots to the door of a public house, which he reached only to perish. About the same time, another man, a fireman, was stabbed at the corner of Third and Dock streets. About one o'clock, two other companies had a battle near Fifth and Callowhill streets, at which pistols were fired, and, as we are told, several of the belligerents slightly wounded. On Saturday night, but a few hours before the unfortunate Meyers was killed in Second street, a porter house keeper was stabbed—it is feared, mortally—in another part of Philadelphia, by two men who refused to pay for their liquor. On the preceding night, a man was beaten nearly to death, at Sixth street and Franklin Avenue, by two bullies, and carried to the Hospital covered with wounds.

"This is the history of thirty-six hours in Philadelphia; and it is one on which the community of Philadelphia ought to do something more than ponder. The characteristic of these fights—as of nearly all the breaches of peace with which we are now so continually startled—is that deadly arms were used at them. All our ruffians in Philadelphia now go armed. It would seem that all the persons connected with the fighting companies do the same. Of the persons arrested in Second street, two or three of them, members or runners of one of the companies, were provided with pistols heavily loaded. Pistols were the weapons used at Fifth and Callowhill. They have become so common, that they are now carried and employed by the little boys who, in the skirts of the city, form lawless associations in imitation of older desperadoes.

"From these, and similar facts, it is clear that one of the first remedies required to put an end to this fearful state of things, is a law, which our citizens should call upon the Legislature to enact, rendering it a penal offence to carry secret or deadly weapons."

SOBER SENSE.

There is much truth, says the Journal of Commerce, in the annexed communication, which Northern men would do well to ponder. On the other hand, it contains some things which are strongly stated—perhaps over-stated.

FOR THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

"Judge not, that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged."

This sage counsel of Divine revelation is not generally held to be of universal application by any of us. On the contrary, we are all too ready to judge every body else—often without testimony, without inquiry, and without charity.

Who is responsible for slavery at the South, for which Southern men are so constantly, and so unjustly and unsparingly abused?

Did the South send their ships to Africa to rob and plunder its inhabitants—to make merchandise of human souls—to steal their fellow-men? Did they make their gains by human traffic? They have often been charged with it—but all charges are not true. Who charges it? Northern men, Northern editors, in every free State with a few splendid exceptions. And well might the words of the prophet to the guilty King of Israel be retorted upon them, as a people, "*Thou art the man.*" It was Northern men who imported the slaves—it was they who were guilty of all the excesses of cruelty, the very reference to which produces an involuntary shudder of humanity. They originated the evil, from base motives of avarice—they continued and enlarged it by myriads, under the most excessive cruelty—and they would now cast the odium, as they have long since done the responsibility of their criminality, upon Southern people.

They would cut them off from law and gospel, and refuse them the civil rights and privileges for which Southern men, as slaveholders, have always largely contributed, whether with treasure or with blood—and which they themselves have solemnly guarantied to them by solemn compact—an instrument they all profess to reverence, but from the obligations of which they begin to desire absolution.

If Northern men originated and enlarged the evil, what have Southern men done towards these unfortunate beings? They took them from the bloody hand of Northern men—barbarians, full of ignorance and obstinacy, unfitted for any useful employment, unaccustomed to the use of any instrument of industry, unable to understand or to speak any language common to both parties; they clothed and fed and instructed them; they gave them houses to live in, food to eat, and clothing to wear; and they taught them to labor; they gave them religious instruction, and the blessings of civilization; they have set hundreds of thousands at liberty, (till the number so freed became a nuisance, and was necessarily restrained by law;) their physical and social condition has been in a constant state of amelioration from the moment they came under Southern influence—it has been always onward, and moves impeded but by the wanton, reckless, and unjustifiable interference from Northern men; and their present condition, though not what it would have been had they been of a different race, or what the South could wish it to be, is yet infinitely superior to that of their fellows left in Africa, or to the free colored people in the free States, and very much above the laboring peasantry of civilized Europe generally, or of the working classes in Great Britain. A comparison is challenged; and Northern men and Europeans who have visited them and inspected their condition, shall be the judges. But if every instance referred to in all the abolition papers for the past thirty years were combined, and all true, and multiplied by its own quantity, it would not equal in degree the sufferings endured on a single slave ship in a single passage across the Atlantic, under Northern men, and of which Northern men were the authors. Who, then, has done them the most evil? Who has done them the most good? The North or the South?

Africans, moreover, are like other men, and have faults. These necessarily provoke punishment—and this has often been excessive, no doubt. But what provoked the North to fit out ships to go to Africa and make merchandise of human flesh? Did Africans owe them any thing? Did Africans provoke them by crimes and disobedience, or idleness and injuries?

The North first made *property of them,* and owe much of *their gains to them.* How many *hundred* did they ever liberate? On the contrary, when a single individual at the South recently liberated sixty, worth as property then at least $30,000, it was found difficult, nay impossible, to raise $3,000 in all the North to send them to Africa; and a large proportion of that insignificant sum was contributed from the South.

Where is the Northern man, old or young, living or dying, that leaves any bequests of any kind to liberate and restore these people, whom their fathers or themselves have plundered and robbed from Africa, to their homes?

But what does the North, after themselves having done so much evil and so little good to the African race, require of the South in regard to them? *To emancipate them immediately, or sooner.*

Have they calculated the cost of such an act? Do they know that there is a personal value in them as property equal to *two thousand millions of dollars?* and that an additional loss by depreciation, equal to as much more, would be the necessary consequence of their liberation? Moreover, who *would* or who *could* live in the midst of them, having as many free blacks as whites, and more in many places?

Would it not be as reasonable for the South to ask the North to set fire to all their property, both real and personal, and to run away by the light of it, as for the North to expect a compliance with their demand for emancipation.

But another cry is raised; *there shall be no more slave territory,* say the Free-Soilers. Why not? How did you get rid of slavery? Did you not have the South to send your slaves to?

Have not all the free States rid themselves of most of their slaves by sending and selling them South? If so, have they any right reason to refuse to let the South have an outlet for theirs too?

Who is to be benefited, either by immediate emancipation, or by the confinement of slavery within certain limits? We have seen that the masters and owners would be irretrievably ruined. A loss of four thousand million dollars would involve this whole country in bankruptcy, and shock all the principal parts of Europe for years.

Would the slaves be benefited by it? Are they not now admitted to be generally in a better condition, both physical and moral, than the free blacks in the free States? And if those States became free, with numbers so much greater, would not the loss to them be not only equal, but greater too?

Are the slaves to be benefited by a restriction within narrower limits? Is not the condition of the lower classes always worst in thickest populated countries? Are you then contending for benefit to either the whites or the blacks? On the contrary, do not all your measures portend ruin to the whites, and unmixed evil to the blacks?

Are you good men, and wish to do good to your species? Reflect on your measures, and their tendencies, and change them from evil to good.—There is a great field open for good; go and send men to occupy it for good, both to the white and to the black man. Go teach the black man how to submit to the providence of God, till God's time for his deliverance comes. Go, invoke, persuade, beseech the master to look well to his slaves; to their condition, to their treatment by those set over them, to their religious training; assure him that if he will suffer them to be taught to read and to write, you will not place incendiary tracts in their hands, to incite them to insurrection and bloodshed, but that they can then be better and more thoroughly instructed from that gospel which is able to make them wise unto salvation, which inculcates love and good-fellowship, and which inspires all who revere it with a spirit of love and good works.

They will hearken to you, and you will thus be able to exercise all the philanthropy, real or professed, ever felt or feigned by North or South on the question.

I cannot close these remarks without reminding all men, but especially the Clergy, that the Southern people too are entitled to the protection afforded by the observance of the *Ninth* Commandment.

It has recently occurred that a minister of high reputation, and generally esteemed for piety, in the ardor of his feelings, and without time for consideration, was said to have denounced an eminent Northern Senator as a *Fool.** Some who heard, took note and published what they believed he said. And what is his justification?—a justification made with time for cool and deliberate consideration and reflection? Why, that he did not call Mr. Webster, but that he *did* call Mr. Foote *a fool!* Unworthy, unhappy extenuation—aggravating rather than diminishing the fault. Was not Mr. Foote a man, a Senator, and an American, as well as Mr. Webster? Was he not entitled to the same courtesy? to the same respect and regard? Let this reverend gentleman remember 5th Matthew, 22d verse: "And let him keep his heart with all diligence; for in vain do we worship God, if we indulge anger or malice in our hearts against any brother." And remember that the abuse of a Southern man, or a Southern Senator, cannot justify or excuse him, any more than of a Northern man or a Northern Senator.

*Of having 'acted like a fool' the expression was.—[*Ed. J. C.*

The Washington *Union* asserts, in the most direct and positive style, that "we have been sold to the British." If the "we" is used editorially, the British will have the worst of the bargain. If it relates to the American people, the public is respectfully requested to suspend its judgment until they find out who sold them. It has been rumored that the bargain was consummated by the tariff of 1846, and Mr. Bulwer manifests a good deal of uneasiness lest the contract should now be broken. Does ex-Secretary Walker know any thing of the matter?—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Col. SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Carthage, Moore county, to Miss MARY BACOT LONDON, daughter of the late John R. London, Esq.

In Raleigh, on the 1st instant, by Rev. Rufus T. Heflin, ALONZO T. MIAL, Esq., to Miss VICTORIA, eldest daughter of Thos. J. Lemay, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh Star.

In the vicinity of Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Drury Lacy, GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake county, to Miss SARAH E. HINTON, of Alabama.

DIED,

At the Gulf, in Chatham county, on the 6th ultimo, Mrs. ZILLAH FRASIER, in the 61st year of her age, leaving a most affectionate son and his family, and a number of attached friends, to deplore her loss. Having lived a quiet and retired life, "the world knew her not"; and it is her highest praise, that those who knew her best esteemed her most. Early in life she became a member of the M. E. Church, and her last moments shewed how sincere had been her profession, and how bright was the prospect opening to her beyond the grave. To great sincerity and frankness, she added an ardent attachment to her friends. "But our loss is her gain."

"Then why lament departed friends,
Or shake at death's alarms,
Death 's but the servant Jesus sends,
To call us to his arms."—[*Com.*

☞ The Register will please copy.

In Salisbury, on Thursday last, after a protracted and painful illness, Mrs. ISABELLA MARIA BROWN, wife of Mr. Michael Brown, aged 49 years and ten days.

In Newbern, on the 26th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAHAM, in the 78th year of her age, the widow of the late Edward Graham, Esq.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., Mr. JOHN G. RUSSELL, recently from Fayetteville, aged 40 years. He left a wife and eight children, to mourn their loss.

At his residence in Robeson county, N. C., on the 24th April, in the 75th year of his age, Mr. ARCHIBALD McCALLUM. He was long a member and a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church; and in his death, his family, the community and the church, have sustained no ordinary loss. He made a public profession of his faith in Christ in 1796, but during an extensive and powerful revival of religion here, in the early part of the present century, his soul was greatly refreshed, and a renewed impulse given to his christian character, when with increased zeal and usefulness, he persevered in the cause of his blessed Redeemer; and he was in 1806 ordained to the office of Ruling Elder.

Candor, firmness and habits of order, punctuality and energy in business, were marked traits in his character. But in his successful attention to business, he felt that the claims of God and of the church, were of primary importance, and he acted accordingly. He possessed, naturally, a strong mind, which was improved by judicious reading and careful reflection. And while his reading was extensive and various, the Bible was his choice Book, and his knowledge of its sacred truths was remarkably accurate. To the doctrines of grace revealed in it and embodied in the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian church, he was ardently and conscientiously attached. He had felt their power on his own heart. He felt that he was a lost sinner, and his sole dependence was on the precious atoning sacrifice of Jesus. A consciousness of his own weakness, and an entire dependence on the grace of God, his love of the Bible, his clear discriminating views of its doctrines, his frequent meditation on them, his intimate communion with God by prayer, his devoted attention to family religion, his punctual attendance on the ordinances of God's house, and his earnest endeavor to discharge faithfully every known duty, reveal to us the secret of his eminent piety in the midst of prudent and successful attention to business.

As a Ruling Elder, he was truly a helper in the house of God,—heartily co-operating in the promotion of every good cause; zealous for the salvation of sinners and the edification of the pious; tender and affectionate in his efforts to reclaim the wanderer; firm and faithful in supporting the doctrines, government, and discipline of the Presbyterian church. And during the difficulties through which our church, a few years ago, passed, he enlisted with energy and enlightened zeal in the cause of sound doctrine and order; and such was the confidence reposed in him, that he was chosen in 1836 the Lay Delegate from the Fayetteville Presbytery to the General Assembly. And indeed the friends of sound doctrine and order would always find in him the faithful and uncompromising advocate. And in his own family, as well as in the church, he was zealous and faithful. Here his pious example and sound instruction were greatly blessed, and he had the pleasure before he was taken from them, of seeing nearly all his children members of the church, and one of them a useful minister of the gospel. His disease was of a most painful character, and of long continuance. But the gospel which he loved in health, enabled him to bear his painful illness with christian fortitude and resignation. His good hope seemed to become brighter and brighter, and his desire to depart and be with Christ, more ardent as he drew near the close of life. To his beloved companion he said, our union has been long and pleasant, but we must part,—"Give me up, I am going to Canaan's happy land. I am passing through the valley of the shadow of death, but I fear no evil." In his last interview with his pastor, he said, I have no doubts. A short time before he expired he said, Lord receive me to thyself, and soon closed his eyes and calmly fell asleep in Jesus. Thus died this good and faithful servant, leaving an influence behind which will long survive him.

"If any man be my servant, let him follow me, and where I am, there shall also my servant be: if any man serve me, him will my father honor."—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 7.

REMARKS.—Cotton 11½ to 11¾. Flour 5 to 5 60. Corn 65. Oats 35. Bacon 6 to 6¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon dull at 6½ to 8. Corn 54. Coffee 10 to 13½. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Lime 75 to 1 00. Molasses 18. Turpentine—Virgin dip 3 60 to 3 65; yellow 1 95 to 2 00; hard 1 10 to 1 15. Spirits 24½. Rosin 70. Tar 1 10 to 1 15. Staves $8 to $12. No arrivals of Salt. Shingles 1 50. Timber $4 to $7.

At Cheraw; Cotton 10½ to 12⅝. Corn 75 to 80. Flour 5 25 to 5 50. Bacon 6 to 7.

At New York, the Liverpool accounts raised the price of cotton from ⅛ to ¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 10½ to 13¼.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,829,862 bales, against 2,432,322 last year. Decrease 602,460 bales. Receipts of the last week 23,236 bales. Decrease of the week 20,737.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 30.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J A McDonald, C T Haigh & Son, J & R Lindsay, J & R J Sloan, W J McConnel, L F Carr, A Currie, J Culbreth, W Riley, Wolf & Co, D J McAlister, J & B G Worth, *Cedar Falls Man Co, Scott & McAdoo, J D Williams, J McKethan, Woolen & Elliott.

April 30.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, M & A Waldauer, Blocker & Bullard, Isaac Starle, A Hall, C Banks, H C McLean.

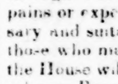
May 4.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for B & B W Robinson, J E Bryan, J H Hall, Wolf & Co, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, S T Hawley & Son, T J Curtis, Hall, Sackett & Co. of this place; and for T S Ashe, L F Carr, J Swann, W Murphy & Co, J Hall, J Stafford, T McPhail, F Fries, J Powell, of the interior.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The beautiful and commodious little Steamer Fawn, arrived at Fayetteville to-day—it being her first trip up the river. The Fawn has recently undergone a thorough repair; under command of her very efficient and most accommodating Captain, David Scott, offers every inducement to passengers. Those who have made one trip in the Fawn will always be ready to avail themselves of the many conveniences and comforts to be found on board. Success to her enterprising proprietors.

Steamer Fawn, Capt. David Scott.—Passengers: Manger London, Esq., H. L. Holmes, Esq., Col. David Reid, Col. Thomas Waddill, Clement G. Wright, Esq., S. R. Ford, (M. M.,) Maj. Robert Strange, Lewis R. Hall, David Banks, W. L. Price, David Wright.

CARTHAGE HOTEL.



THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements,* the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Notice to Turpentine Distillers.

PERSONS wishing Turpentine Stills put up, are informed that the undersigned is prepared to put them up on an improved plan, and will give prompt attention to all calls.

He refers to
David D. Allen, Joseph Green, James Pritchet, } Brunswick Co., N. C.

DAVID A. MAYO.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1850. 18-3w

☞ Also, Plastering, or any kind of Brick work, executed with despatch and on reasonable terms.

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY,

Dental Surgeon,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is in Fayetteville, and would be glad to wait on all requiring his services.

Having disappointed many of his friends during his last two visits, in consequence of his having to leave his office to perform his operations, he would take it as a favor if all that can find it convenient will meet him at his office. As his stay is limited, he would be glad if his country friends would meet him as early as possible.

May 6, 1850.

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 29, 1850. 18tf

More New Goods.

THE subscribers have just received from New York, their Stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all the varieties generally kept in a Country Store.

Our friends and patrons may rest assured that we will sell as cheap as the cheapest;—so give us a call.

☞ A good stock of Family Medicines kept on hand.

HEADEN & HORNE.

Cedar Grove, Chatham co., May 1. 18-4w

N. B. All kinds of Barter taken in exchange for goods.

Office of Literary Board, Raleigh, April 26, 1850.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund having resolved to distribute the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars, in part of the nett income of the Fund the current year, for the support of Common Schools, the same is apportioned among the several Counties on the basis provided by Law, according to the following schedule—and will be paid on the application of the persons properly authorized to receive it.

The Counties of Alexander, Alamance, Forsythe, Gaston, Union and Watauga, will receive their portions from the counties, respectively, from which they have been erected.

CHARLES MANLY,
Ex Officio Pres't of Literary Board.

Counties.	Spring Distrib'n.	Counties.	Spring Distrib'n.
Alexander	— —	Iredell	$867 00
Alamance	— —	Johnston	562 00
Anson	$792 00	Jones	233 00
Ashe	444 00	Lenoir	375 00
Beaufort	637 00	Lincoln	622 50
Bertie	579 00	Macon	289 00
Bladen	407 00	Martin	398 00
Brunswick	271 00	McDowell	286 00
Buncombe	586 00	Mecklenburg	962 00
Burke	378 00	Montgomery	310 00
Cabarrus	513 00	Moore	452 00
Caldwell	306 00	Nash	462 00
Camden	306 00	New Hanover	658 00
Catawba	622 50	Northampton	652 00
Carteret	369 00	Onslow	393 00
Caswell	725 00	Orange	1317 00
Chatham	863 00	Pasquotank	453 00
Cherokee	212 00	Perquimons	378 00
Chowan	319 00	Person	493 00
Cleaveland	405 00	Pitt	583 00
Columbus	215 00	Randolph	753 00
Craven	682 00	Richmond	440 00
Cumberland	892 00	Robeson	503 00
Currituck	358 00	Rockingham	711 00
Davidson	830 00	Rowan	658 00
Davie	416 00	Rutherford	831 00
Duplin	569 00	Sampson	635 00
Edgecombe	778 00	Stanly	288 00
Forsythe	— —	Stokes	928 00
Franklin	541 00	Surry	878 00
Gaston	— —	Tyrrell	251 00
Gates	372 00	Union	— —
Granville	937 00	Wake	1095 00
Greene	330 00	Warren	589 00
Guilford	1107 00	Washington	236 00
Halifax	800 00	Watauga	— —
Haywood	298 00	Wayne	576 00
Henderson	292 00	Wilkes	675 00
Hertford	377 00	Yancey	358 00
Hyde	341 00		

May 1, 1850. 1w

TO PRINTERS.

PRINTERS and Publishers of Newspapers are informed that the Subscribers are extensively engaged in the manufacture of PRINTING INK of every color and quality, which they know to be equal to any manufactured, and which they will sell at the lowest prices for Cash; as they are determined that their Ink shall recommend itself, they only solicit one trial of it, relying upon its merits for future patronage. Their Colored Inks are warranted superior to any manufactured.—circular containing prices will be sent to those who desire it. Orders for cash or city agents accepted.

☞ Publishers of newspapers inserting this advertisement to the amount of $2, and sending us one paper at any time containing it, by remitting $5, will receive a 30 lb. keg of extra News Ink.

T. F. ADAMS & CO.
Steam Printing Ink Works, Philad.

Agents for the sale of new and second-hand Printing materials. 18-6w

ASHEVILLE MESSENGER.

THE "MESSENGER" is the oldest, largest, and has the largest circulation of any paper in Western Carolina—printed on fine paper, and new type, and offered at the low price of 1 copy, 1 year, $2 00; 3 for $5 50; 5 for $8 25; and 10 for $16 00!!!

Advertisements of 16 lines, inserted for the first insertion, for $1 00, and 25 cents for each continuance, and a liberal allowance made to those advertising any length of time.

Published at Asheville, N. C., every Wednesday morning.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

Die annually in England of Consumption. In the New England States, the proportion is one in four or five. In Boston, probably, one in four.—In the city of New York, sixty-seven died in two weeks in December of this disease. It is less prevalent in the more northern latitudes, as Russia, Canada, and among the Alps of Switzerland, where the winters are long and severe, and there are fewer sudden changes.

No theory can be more welcome to the human mind than the one which establishes on good grounds the hope for prolonged existence. If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity may be believed, there is a preventative and a remedy.

The great Author of Nature has provided us with a remedy for Consumption, and the diseases leading thereto, which are so fearfully common in our country. Has He left us to find relief from that fatal scourge by ransacking other lands? No, the best Nature's own Remedy, is at our hand.—The Wild Cherry and the Pine furnish us with a cure, where a cure is possible.

One of the most important discoveries of the age, in ameliorating the condition of this large class of suffering humanity, is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has been before the public some ten years. This valuable medicine was first discovered and introduced in the year 1838, since which time its success has constantly increased the demand, until it has become one of, if not the most popular Remedy for Consumption, in its incipient stage, ever known.

None is genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and Wm. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C.; and by Dr. A. Malloy, Cheraw, S. C.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,-000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1849. 72

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts. and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a fresh supply of Genuine DRUGS, MEDICINES, and CHEMICALS.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

November 26, 1849. 95-tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.
JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

LAST NOTICE.

AS I have obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate (with the Will annexed) of Mr. Hugh Campbell, dec'd, at December Term, 1849, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Mr. Murphy V. Jones is fully authorised to transact business connected with the Estate, for me. H. A. CAMPBELL.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

ICE.

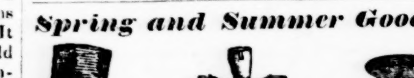
THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb.; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Spring and Summer Goods.



FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff. JOHN C. THOMSON,

Market Square.

March 20, 1850. 12tf

FRESH
SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, North East corner Market Square, the largest and richest stock of

Staple and Fancy SILK GOODS

Ever offered by them in this market, consisting in part of—

Fashionable Dress Goods:

Plain and fig'd Dress Silks; plain black and watered ditto; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd Berages; Foulard Silks; embroidered and colored Swiss Muslins; Linen Lustres; plain and dotted Tarltans; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams and Gingham Lawns; Printed and Organdie Lawns; mourning and second-mourning Dress Goods of every description; a splendid assortment of English and American Prints; Printed Jaconets, &c. &c., including, we have no hesitation in saying, every style of Dress Goods ever called for in this or other markets.

—ALSO—

Black, blue, and fancy col'd French Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and striped white and colored Linen Drillings; Marseilles Vestings of every pattern; black and fancy col'd Silk ditto; Scarfs and Cravats; black and colored Cashmerets, for coatings; Drap D'etes, &c. &c.

A very pretty and fashionable lot Ready-made CLOTHING.

30 doz. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, of every size and color; a beautiful lot of white and colored Lace Capes; plain and embroidered Canton Crape Shawls; French worked Collars and Cuffs; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered Lace Muslin Curtains, &c. &c.

A very pretty lot latest style Bonnets; Misses' ditto; Ribbons; Artificial Flowers and Wreaths; Parasols and Umbrellas; Moleskin, Panama, and Leghorn Hats; Boys' and Youths' ditto; sup'r Calf-skin Boots; Gentlemen's Shoes, very fine; Ladies' white Kid, Satin, and other Slippers.

The above Stock, we are assured, embraces every style of Goods called for in our line,—to which we invite the attention of the public.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 15, 1850. 11tf

TAYLOR & UNDERWOOD

ARE now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets and Straw Goods, Coopers' and Smiths' Tools, Turpentine do, Hardware, Coffee, Sugar, Iron, Nails, Crockery, &c. &c.

March 15. 11-3m

$25 REWARD.

A MAN by name Alexander Johnson, broke and absconded from the Jail of Moore county on the 16th instant. The subscriber will give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Johnson to him at Carthage, Moore county, or Fifteen Dollars for his arrest and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, where I can obtain possession of him again. Said Johnson is about 45 years of age, about six feet high, round shoulders, light hair, and intemperate. He is well known in Moore and a portion of the upper part of Cumberland counties by the name of (big fighting Alexander Johnson,) and no doubt will range considerable in Cumberland, where game is plenty, as he is a great hunter.

A. C. CURRY, Jailer.

Sept. 21, 1849. 86-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14 18w

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm-leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 1, 1850. 15tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville, will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

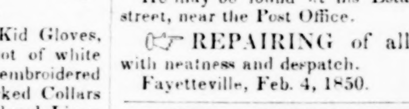
He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
BY LEWIS W. LEVY.



He respectfully informs the public, that he has recently opened and offers for sale, at the lowest prices, a stock of

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, &c.

He may be found at his Establishment, Hay street, near the Post Office.

☞ REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

TO CONTRACTORS.
Office F. & W. P. R. Company, March 11, 1850.

THE Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company will be prepared at an early day to let to contract the construction of their Road between Carthage and Johnsonville in the county of Randolph. Those wishing to take Contracts, may expect an early opportunity.

10] F. COOPER, Engineer.

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

Peach and Apple Brandy.

A FEW Barrels, 4 years old, a fine article.—For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 26, 1849. 95tf

Fresh Candies.
CHARLES BANKS, Confectioner,
(SUCCESSOR TO DAVID SHAW,)

HAS opened a ***Confectionary Establishment*** on Green Street, next door South of Huske's building. He is manufacturing, and prepared to supply the community, with "*Shaw's Celebrated Pure Candies.*" Those wishing fresh, pure, and good Candies, will please call. Orders will be promptly executed. Terms low and liberal.

P. S.—C. B. has on hand a few wholes, half and quarter boxes new crop Raisins—Nuts, Cloves, Mace, Cassia, &c.

January 1, 1849. 1700-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White

LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Fall Session of this Institution, under the direction of the Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., with competent assistance, will commence on the 27th inst. The expenses are as formerly.

Board in the commons, per month,	$6 00
Washing, bedding, and Servant's hire,	1 00
Room rent, per quarter,	1 00
Contingent expenses, do. do.	25

The rates of Tuition will vary from $4 to $8 per quarter, payable in advance.

Board, as good as the section of country affords, can be had in the neighborhood, including washing, bedding, fuel, &c., for 6 per month.

The Cumberland Academy is now under the patronage and excluseve control of the Fayetteville Presbytery, and is designed to be decidedly distinctive in its operations.

Extensive improvements and additions have been recently made for the convenience of the School, and there will be ample provision, by the opening of the next term, for the accommodation of a large number of Students.

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't Board.
A. S. McNEILL, Secretary.
JNO. W. McKAY, Treasurer.

June 4, 1849.

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS BUILDING, the largest and handsomest Hotel in North Carolina, has been leased by the subscriber for a term of years, and is now open for the reception of travellers, visiters, and boarders.

All the furniture and fixtures about the building are entirely new, having been purchased within the last month. The accommodations in all respects will be as good as can be found in the State. The single rooms are provided with every necessary convenience, and the double rooms, for ladies and families, are large and fitted up with care.

All the substantials and delicacies afforded by the market and the seasons, will be supplied at the table.

The servants have been selected from among the best to be obtained; and experienced Ostlers have charge of the stables.

The Bar is kept by a gentleman of experience and courtesy, who will furnish all refreshments of the best quality required by travellers or others.

The lessee, with some years' experience in this vocation, will make every exertion to give satisfaction to the patrons of the House.

ANN BROWN.

May 5, 1849 68-Y

R. T. LONG'S HOTEL,
Rockingham, Richmond County.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond and adjoining Counties, that he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of all persons having business in the town of Rockingham who may be disposed to visit him. From his long experience in the management of a House of Entertainment, and his diligence hitherto in attending to his friends, encourage him to expect a liberal support. While he returns sincere thanks to his old friends, he takes this opportunity to solicit those who have not hitherto patronised him, to give him a trial. He is determined not to be comfortable himself with any thing short of general satisfaction.

R. T. LONG.

Feb. 8, 1850. 6-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Domestic Goods.

LITTLE RIVER OSNABURGS, YARNS, and SHEETING, for sale by

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Dec. 8, 1849. 98tf

Bank of Fayetteville, 15*th Sept.*, 1849.

BOOKS of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open in the Banking House, Fayetteville, until further notice.

The remaining instalments on stock subscribed will be due and payable as follows: The 7th instalment on the 1st of Oct.; the 8th instalment on the 1st Nov.; the 9th instalment on the 1st Dec; the 10th and last instalment on the 1st of January, 1850. By order of the Board.

86tf] WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cashier.

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOW-WARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.



F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.

Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellent order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 36tf

TO TRAVELLERS
GOING NORTH.

TRAVELLERS going North, will find their most comfortable, expeditious, *and only certain* Route, to be by the

Rail Road Line,
Via Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Washington City.

Passengers by this Route (the Great Southern Mail Route,) pass up the Potomac River by daylight in the splendid new Steamboat Baltimore, in full view of Mount Vernon, Fort Washington, Alexandria, and all the varied and beautiful scenery of this noble River,—arriving in Baltimore to tea, Philadelphia in course of the night, and New York early next day.

FARE.

From Weldon or Gaston to Baltimore,	$10 50
" Petersburg " "	7 50

For through tickets apply to R. A. Ellis, Weldon, N. C.; C. C. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.; or at the Office of the Richmond & Petersburg Rail Road Company, Petersburg, Va.

Office R. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va. 67-y

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.
Our Fall & Winter Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

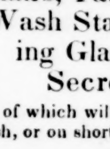


By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 29, 1848. 51-1yp



Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.



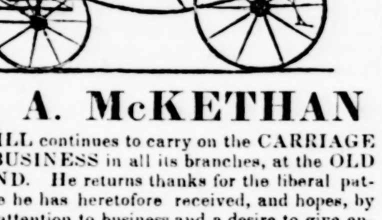
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their ***Fall Stock of Goods***, as follows:—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopas do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel-faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.

Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

PLEASE LOOK AT THIS!

WE don't want to press our customers too hard, but all open accounts older than 1st Jan'y, 1849, must be closed. If you have no money, please call and give your notes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 29, 1850. 13tf

Dr. TOWNSEND'S



OFFICE MANUFACTORY

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA
Wonder and Blessing of the Age.
GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the Patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicines is, while it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates, new, pure and rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last two years, more than one hundred thousand cures of severe cases of disease; at least, 50,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 15,000 children the three past seasons.

100,000 cases of General Debility and want of Nervous Energy.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy, by the effects of medicine, or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on by physical prostration of the nervous system, lassitude, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening toward that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any

INVIGORATING CORDIAL,

As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.

Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. *Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

DR. TOWNSEND—I verily believe your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad Cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results.

Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSEL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.

This is only one, of more than four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have suffered terribly for nine years with the Rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good, I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits!! Fits!!!

Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in cases of Fits, of course, never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester County:

Fordham, August 13, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have a little girl, seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost everything for her, but without success; at last although we could find no recommendation in your circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and healthy, for which we feel grateful.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN BUTLER, Jr.

Female Medicines.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, Costiveness, Piles, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of Barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Thousands of cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable Medicine, have been blessed with fine, healthy offspring.

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, increases and enriches the food; those who have used it, think it is indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon child-birth—in Costiveness, Piles, Cramps, Swelling of the Feet, Despondency, Heartburn, Vomiting, Pain in the Back and Loins, False Pains, Hemorrhage, and in regulating the secretions and equalizing the circulation, it has no equal. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully, very few cases require any other medicine, in some a little Castor Oil, or Magnesia is useful. Exercise in the open air, and light food with this medicine, will always secure a safe and easy confinement.

Beauty and Health.

Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which, when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids, or the coursing of the pure, rich blood, to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature—not of powder or soap.* If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paints, and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to their eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north, who take but little exercise, or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies.

Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c., &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars, which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

SCROFULA CURED.

This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine. They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster-st.

Don't let them Die.

Several thousand children died in this city last season, who could have been saved by using Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and there are thousands of children who are now suffering from bad sores and humors—others are puny and weakly—who, unless assisted, will make effeminate men and women, if they do not die, which is highly probable. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla will rectify this. It is peculiarly adapted to children of slender constitutions, and when diluted with water, it is a delightful beverage, and children love it dearly. It will prevent and cure the Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. We trust there is no father or mother who is so penurious or inhuman as to deprive their children for a dollar, of this invaluable remedy, which will certainly restore them to health.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to Certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, M. D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Notice of Removal.—After the first of September, 1849, Dr. S. P. Townsend's New York Office will be in the South Baptist Church, No. 82 Nassau street, which is now undergoing a thorough change, and will be fitted for the better accommodation of the proprietors and the public.

Take particular Notice.—No Sarsaparilla is the genuine and original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, unless signed by S. P. Townsend.

☞ For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by Dealers in Medicines generally throughout the United States.

July 15, 1849. 73-eowY

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company," Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

MATHEWS & HALL,
Inspectors of Timber and Lumber,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services to their friends, and all persons engaged in making Timber and Lumber, and solicit a share of patronage. And where it is not convenient for Timber makers to visit Wilmington, we will attend to their business, and remit the proceeds after sales are effected.

ALEXANDER MATHEWS.] [JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1850. 15-10wp

W. H. GAUTIER,
Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

D. CASHWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 22, 1849. 95-tf

T. C. WORTH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

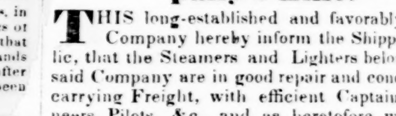
June 11, 1848. 19-tf

DENTISTRY.
S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Transportation on the Cape Fear.



Henrietta Steamboat Company's Line.

THIS long-established and favorably-known Company hereby inform the Shipping public, that the Steamers and Lighters belonging to said Company are in good repair and condition for carrying Freight, with efficient Captains, Engineers, Pilots, &c., and as heretofore will carry Freight up and down the River from this place to Wilmington on as favorable terms as any Line on the River. Thankful to our former patrons, we solicit a continuance; and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line.

DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta S. B. Co.

N. B. Shippers should be careful, in sending Goods intended for this Line, to have their Packages marked, Bills Lading filled up, and communications addressed, to the "Agent Henrietta Steamboat Company at Wilmington," (and, if intended for the Company at this place,) Fayetteville. By attending to the above directions, the Company will take charge of the Goods as soon as they are landed in Wilmington, and bring them up with as little delay as possible.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Feb. 4, 1850. 5tf

LIFE INSURANCE.
National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society.
Capital £500,000, or $2,500,000.

THIS Institution embraces important advantages with respect to Life Assurances, as the profits will be divided with the Assured, &c. &c.

The surplus funds of the Company, exclusive of the capital of two and a half millions of dollars, are $255,000.

J. L. STARR, General Agent,
New York.

☞ Life Insurance to be obtained in this Company, and advantages explained, on application to

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1849. 87-y

NEW GOODS.
J. M. WILLIAMS,
(Opposite the Bank of Cape Fear,)
Keeps constantly on hand,

BROWN, Loaf, Crushed and Refined Sugar,
Coffee, Sack and Alum Salt,
Swedes and English Iron,
Cut Nails, Trace Chains,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
Castings, Hardware and Cutlery,

SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS,

A varied assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Together with almost every article to be found in the market, suited to the demands of both town and country.

☞ The above Goods will be sold CHEAP for Cash, or exchanged for Country Produce.

Dec. 15, 1849. 98tf

T. T. POND'S
CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED
Pain-Destroyer,
AND
HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.
By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf